







THE ANIMAL KINCDOM ARRANGED ACCORDING TO ITS ORGANIZATION Foundation for the MATURAL HISTORY OF AMIMALS. and an Introduction to comparative Instany BARON CUYIER, Great Officer of the Legion of Honour Coursellor of State & Member of the Roya Council of Sablic Instruction, One of the Forty of the French . teademy, Sirpetual Lecretary to the Scademy of Sciences, Member of the Scodemier's Royal Societies of London, Berlin, Petersburgh, Stockholm, Turin, Chinburgh Copenhagen, Gettingen, Bavaria, Modena, the Netherlands, & Calcutta & of the Linnaon Society of London, Sede WITH FIGURES DESIGNED AFTER NATURE: Ornstacea, Axachnides & Insecta. Jatreille, Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, Member of the Institute (Royal Sendemy of Leiences & of the greater portion of other learned Societies in Europe, Imerica Sec. Translated from the latest french Goition. (with ADDITIONAL NOTES, Illustrated by nearly 800 Coloured Mates. THEOUR AUTRINES. T.JOV REPTILES_FISHES. LOYDOY.

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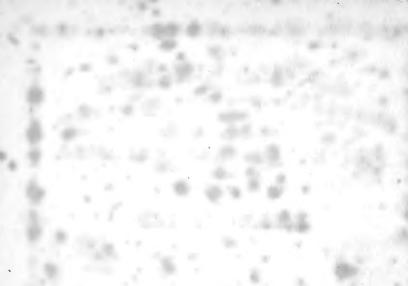


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^{*} This species figured by Daudin, closely approximates to the young of the Testudo Imbricata.

[†] See Daudin Hist. Nat. des Rep., Tom. 2, p. 277.

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^{*} This is a species which approaches in its peculiarities of conformation the Lacerta Bivittata of Kuhl.

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[†] Another new species of Scianoides with two dorsals, slightly different from the preceding, and not possessing those large teeth, which is their chief characteristic.

† A new species described by Cuvier and Vall. in the fourth volume of their

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Plate 28. bis. Fig. 1.—LARIMUS BREVICEPS, Cuv. (The Larime)

· After all the groups that have been described, and which compose the regular series of Sciencides with two dorsals, there still remains some fish of this family which escape all the characters assigned to any of them, and which, should each become the type of a peculiar group to which we ought to give a generic name, we will call them if you please anomalous Scimnas; but remembering that nature acknowledges nothing anomalous in what exists, and that there is no anomaly, but relatively to the incomplete abstractions of our mind, Cuvier has given the name of Larimus to some of these fish. They are Scienoides with two dorsals, teeth as the pile on velvet; the front of the cranium does not project forward, and the snout is very

short; their preopeuculum is slightly indented. The L. breviceps, Cuv., resembles the Corvina in almost everything; but far from having the snout swelled and prominent, it has it flat and extremely short as in the Barber, (Serranus anthias); so that its eye, which is large, is in the anterior half of the length of the head; nevertheless, the jaws are cavernous, and there are no teeth in the palate. The length of the head measures nearly the fourth of the whole length, and the height of the body slightly exceeds the length of the head. opening of the mouth descends backward; the openings of the nostril are all near the anterior edge of the eye. There is no pore to the lower jaw. The teeth are soft, on a very narrow band. The under orbital is not more distinguished than in the other Scienas, and gives the same shelter to a part of the maxillary; all the head, except the lips and the maxillary, is scaly. There are scales even on the lower jaw, but not on the membrane of the gills, which are well cut, and have seven rays; of which the upper are flat, and the under very small. preoperculum has the border wide and almost without any apparent indentations. The bone of the operculum terminates in two points, but concealed, obtuse, and so frail as scarcely to be felt. The first dorsal is triangular and is not half the height of the body; it has ten spiny rays disposed as usual. The second has one spiny and twenty-eight soft rays. The scales ascend between the rays, even to the half of its height. The pectorals are long and pointed; the ventrals wide, and almost equal to the pectorals in length. The anal less in length than in height, has only seven soft rays, but its second spine is strong as in the corvines. This fin is placed under the middle of the second dorsal, and much behind the anus, which is exactly between the anal and the ventrals, under the commencement of the second dorsal. The caudal is rhomboidal; it has a line of scales on its middle. The scales on the body are very large: there are about forty-five on a longitudinal line, and fifteen on a vertical. There are some between the bases of the dorsal and the anal. The lateral line is parallel to the back, and one third above, as in the greater part of the Sciænas. The

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Desmar.

whole of this fish is silvered; its back, tinted with grey brown, has brownish oblique lines, which descend in advancing towards the tail; on the flank these lines become longitudinal; a little lower down they fade away; and there are none on the lower part. The membrane of the first dorsal is blackish, with a white triangular spot at its base in each interval of the rays. The individual from which our drawing was taken, is seven to eight inches in length. It was M. Delalande who brought the first Larimes to Europe from Brazils, but there have been recently several received from St. Domingo through M. Ricord. It is called in that island silver-fish, on account of its colour, which in its fresh state is as brilliant (according to our traveller) as that of the purest mercury. M. Ricord adds that this fish is a foot long, that its flesh is

bad, and only eaten by the poor.

* The name of Lepipterus designates Scianoides with two dorsals, teeth as the pile on velvet, prolonged snout, the front of the cranium rather concave, and the vertical fins of which, are very scaly. We know only one-the Lepipterus Francisci. This fish seems also to resemble the Corvina, by its soft teeth and its large anal spine: but it is a Corvina with the front of the cranium lengthened, and even a little concave; besides, the scales which cover its second dorsal, and its caudal, approximates it to the Eques and to the Polynemes. Its general appearance is similar to the Otolithus toroe, Cuv.; but, with a little attention, it is easily distinguished from it. It is a fish altogether of an elongated form, head long, front of the cranium rather concave. Its height is only the sixth of its length, and its head is almost the fourth; but its head is a third less in height than in length. The under orbital, covered by scales, which do not permit us to distinguish it from the cheek, forms a border, under which the upper jaw retires, as in the Ombrinæ; the mouth is very small, and it has very fine soft teeth, like the pile on velvet, in the two jaws only. All the opercular pieces are scaly, like the cranium and the snout. The preoperculum has some indentations slightly marked towards its angle, which is rounded. The bone of the operculum ends by a single flat point. The pectoral is moderate and pointed; the ventral proceeds a little further back than it, and passes it. The first dorsal rises in the middle of the pectoral; it has ten spiny rays, very weak and little elevated, the first of which is very short; the second dorsal has a spiny ray and thirty-three soft ones; it is nearly of equal height everywhere. The caudal is rounded. They are both completely scaly, so that even in the caudal it is difficult to count the rays. The anal only occupies a small space in length, under the middle of the second dorsal. It is twice as high as it is long. Its first spine is very short; the second, compressed and arched like a sabre, is wider and stronger than in any other Sciana; there are afterwards seven soft rays and some scales between them. The scales of the body are smooth, fine, and slightly striated on the edges. There is one stout spine, rather free, but not scaly, formed by the coracoidien, in the middle of the pectoral. The lateral line is nearly parallel to the back, and marked by simple but continuous tubercles.

This fish is nineteen or twenty inches long, is entirely of silver colour, with very numerous oblique, grey, or bluish lines throughout its entire length. There is a continuation of brown lines in the intervals of the rays of the first dorsal, and brown dots on those of the second. The other fins have only spots. This is one of the numerous acquisitions to natural history, procured by M. Augustine St.

Hilaire. He took it in the river of St. Francis, in Brazils.

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Fig. 2.—Apistus trachinoides

but not classed by Cuvier; its place should be after the Gerries.

† A new species brought by MM. Quoy and Gaimard from the Isle of France.

It is a neighbouring species to the Cheilodactylus zonatus.

‡ A new species discovered in Macquarie River, New Holland. It approaches closely to the Latilus doliatus and the Coryphéne chinoise, Lacep.

It is a new species found by MM. Quoy and Gaimard during their second

voyage, and closely approximates to the Grystes Macquariensis.

This is one of the most remarkable among all the little Apistes. It was sent from Java by Messers Kuhl and Van Hasselt. The three first thorny rays of its dorsal, placed on the neck, are so distant from the others, and the membrane that unites them to the rest of the fin is so low, that they form, it may be said, a distinct fin, so that at the first glance we are inclined to take the fish for a Trachinus; but we are quickly undeceived when we remark that the rays following are also thorny, on almost the whole length of the dorsal; in short its figure is nearly that of the Scorpzna scrofa. The head resembles that of a Scorpzna; the profile scarcely descending at all. The eyes of middling size, are separated by an interval of double their diameter; the lower jaw ascends obliquely to meet the other: there are soft teeth in the jaws, before the vomer, and in the palate; the orbit and the cranium have only slight bones without points. The under anterior orbital has two sharp points, of which the upper, rather longer than the other, does not go beyond the under part of the middle of the orbit. The great sub-orbital is only marked by some projecting wrinkles. The preoperculum is rounded, has a very short spine, followed by three small flat teeth; the operculum has two bones and two little points: there are only six rays to the gills, the membrane of which is much sloped. The first dorsal spine ascends above the edge of the preoperculum, and the two following proceed almost from the same points; the fourth is on the anterior third of the pectoral; the fifth and last on the anterior third of the anal; all are straight, very strong, and nearly uniform. The end of the dorsal is only composed of four branchial rays, of which the fourth is attached above the tail the whole of its length, without, however, quite extending to the caudal. The Anal has three spines, and also four branchial rays, of which the last attached itself like that of the dorsal,

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but remains rather further from the caudal: the latter is rounded and composed of twelve entire rays, with some shorter ones above and below. The pectoral, very sharp, of less than a quarter of the total length, has twelve rays, all branched. The ventral

composed as usual, and half attached, is one fourth shorter.

The body of this little fish when it begins to dry, shows some very small scales, as if absorbed in the skin; its epidermis forms very fine vertical wrinkles. The lateral line is straight, and on the upper fifth, is marked by oblique tubercles. The general colour appears to be a red brown, dotted with white on the sides of the head and under the jaw, which changes to a silvery white under the throat and breast. The dorsal is crossed almost vertically by four or five irregular blackish bands, among which are small grey lines. The anal has two or three of these bands and the same lines between them. There is one at the base of the caudal; on the rest of which are lines of brown dots, slightly marked on a white ground. The pectoral is also crossed by lines of do's or little brown spots; the ventral is whitish, and at the end black; sometimes it has also a blackish spot crosswise. The individual from which our figure is taken, measured two inches and a half long.

* A new species found by M.M. Lesson and Garnot, near one of the Society

Islands.

+ A new species from the neighbourhood of Surinam, which differs in a few sim-

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ple particulars from the Corvina. It forms the type of a new subdivision in the

Icthyology of our author.

* This is a new species of Dory, brought from the Cape by M. Delalande, and is strikingly separated from the others, by the extreme elevation of the crest of the cranium. A very excellently preserved specimen of this fish, may be seen among the anatomical collection of the Royal College of Surgeons.

+ Individuals of this species were taken in the Mediterranean on the coast of Corsica, near Ajaccio, by M. Payraudeau, and on the coasts of the Peloponesus by M. Bory St. Vincent. We find a figure of them also among some plates engraved in Spain, and which have not yet, we believe, been published; so that though more rare than the Sparus Auratas, Lin., it seems to inhabit the same parts. It is known by the thickness of its snout, as well as by the greater length of its body, its height being contained three times and a half in its length; the neck is much more elevated in proportion; the eyes are larger; the space between the eyes wider and projects more; the lower edge of the under orbital is more arched; the preoperculum more rounded; its border straighter, but equally bare. The interoperculum is much larger, and crosses under the throat with that of the opposite side; the The interoperculum jaws are much swelled; there are six large incisors, and four rows of grinders in the upper jaw, and three in the under; they are larger and wider apart; the ovalar tooth is more rounded; the dorsal is lower; the pectoral rather wider. The ventral rays are very strong, and extend themselves in the form of a large fan. The number of rays are as follows: D. 11—13; A. 3—11, C. 17; P. 15; V. 1—5. The scales are close, higher than wide; we have counted more than eighty, from the gill to the end of the tail; the lateral line is almost straight. The individual we saw, was nearly as fresh as when taken out of the water; the colour is deep blue on the back with bright gold reflexions; these reflexes proceeded from a golden streak traced on each scale. On the shoulder, and on the top of the operculum, is seen a large black spot, The front of the cranium is blue; the face is bluish, with copper reflexes. Between the eyes there is a crescent more arched than that of the common Dory, and of the most beautiful colour of polished gold. On each temple in front of the superscupular, is a very beautiful spot, as brilliant as the crescent. The under part of the orbit is also gilt, as well as the border of the preoperculum. The lower part of the operculum, and the lower jaw, are similar to the red of polished and brilliant copper; the fins appear bluish grey. The individual obtained near the coast of Corsica, was about eighteen inches long; that of the Morea only a foot, and yet its large oval tooth was already out. None of the authors, we have consulted, appear to have any knowledge of this beautiful Dory, which is equal to the other in the brilliancy of its colours.

‡ A new species found by MM. Quoy and Gaimard near Amboyna, and figured by Cuvier and Val., in their Icthyology under this name. It forms part of a new

subdivision, in which is embraced the Chætodon tetracanthus of Lacepede.

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* This is a real			

^{*} This is a new species which combines several of the characteristics of the great family of Perches with a single dorsal, with many of the peculiarities of the Sparoides. It is fully described by Cuvier and Val., in their Icthyology, vol. vi, p. 544, &c. Its place in this arrangement, is immediately after Aspidophoræ.

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^{*} A new species discovered by MM. Quoy and Gaimard, near the coast of New Guinea, which is remarkable for the height of the spines of the dorsal and anal fins; in other respects it is similar to the P. Boscii.

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* A new species discovered by MM. Kuhl and Van Hasselt, in the Indian Ocean. It is very similar to the C. snaris, but not the same.

Ocean. It is very similar to the C. smaris, but not the same.

+ Another species, which has been found in the Mediterranean, near to the coast of Sicily.

of Sicily.

† The Mediterranean produces this new species of Tunny, which resembles the common one in every respect, except that the pectorals are much shorter.

§ A new species found near St. Helena, by MM. Quoy and Gaimard. I

approaches closely to the G. serpens of Cuvier.

A small fish, specimens of which have been brought from Pondicherry by M. Sonnerat, and from the coast of Java by MM. Kuhl and Van Hasselt, which very much resembles a Trichinotus; except that the ventrals are attached to the under part of the throat, a circumstance which Cuvier, in his work on fishes, has thought sufficient to rank it as the type of a distinct genera. Its place should, therefore, be immediately after the Trichinotus, page 129.

¶ M. de Lacepede has called by the name of Scomberoides, those Lichia resembling the rest in the greater part of their organs; but of which the rays of the second dorsal or of the anal are either entirely detached, or united by a membrane so fragile, that it often entirely disappears; and they seem to form false fins, like those we have observed in the Mackerel and Tunnies. Not being able to retain the name of Scomberoides, since it would be so similar to that of the family, Cuvier has affixed to them, that of Chorinemus; one of which, the—C. Sancti Petri, a beautiful and large fish, was brought by M. Dussumier from the coast of Malabar, and is remarkable by a double range of spots on each flank. Its height is the

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fifth of its length, its thickness one-third of its height. Its head one-fourth less high than long, is a fifth of the total length.

* A new species found near Brazils, and other parts of South America.

† It is to the researches of M. Dussumier, that we owe the knowledge of this singular little fish, which he found in the stomach of a Tropical Bonita in the Indian sea. It belongs to the group of Perches with eight rays to the gills and to the ventrals, consequently it is near the Holocentri; but it constitutes a new genus, known by a prolongation of the carrina of the cranium in a point which advances beyond its mouth, almost the same as in the Lepidoleprus. The preoperculum has a projecting spine towards its angle; but the angle of the operculum has only very short spines, as in the Myripristis. We as yet only know one single species of this

genus, which we have named Rhynchichtys pelamidis.

† There must be added to the division of Percoides with a single dorsal and six branchial rays, a fish very common in the lakes of Bengal; it is the Coius nandus of Buchanan. The description given by this author, however, leaves us too many doubts to be able to fix with correctness the place of this species; but M. Dussumier, to whom science is so much indebted, has recently brought to Europe a nandus as fresh as if it were just out of the water; which enables us to give a detailed and exact description of it. This fish we shall now make the type of a genus, to follow immediately after the Doules, p. 91. It is characterised by a very protractile mouth, furnished with fine short soft teeth, like the pile on velvet, in the two jaws, the palate and vomer. The preoperculum and interoperculum have their edges finely indented. The spine of the operculum is so small that it is difficult to perceive it. The protractibility of the upper jaw of this fish gives it an appearance quite different from the Doules, and makes it more resemble a Mendole with a shortened body. This affinity is increased, as the Mendoles, like this fish, have some teeth in the palate, but fewer in number, and very few in the vomer. However the Nandus cannot be placed in the family of the Menides, on account of the indentations of the operculum. We know but one kind of them-the Nandus marmoratus.

§ A species which approaches closely the Seriola cosmopolita of Cuvier, presented to the Cabinet Du Roi by the Duke of Rivoli.

| We sought for a long time to know what the jugular fish could be, figured in the

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twelth volume of the Linneen transactions by Captain Carmichael, under the name of Callionymus diaganthus, for it was easy to perceive that it was not a Callionymus. We have been fortunate enough to find it among the species collected at Valparaiso, from Chili, by M. d'Orbigny. It is a particular genus, near the Trachinus, having like them teeth as the pile on velvet in the jaws, in the palate and on the vomer, but is distinguished not only from the Trachinus, but also from all the other jugular Percoides, the Percophis excepted, by the seven rays of its branchiostegal membrane. The colour appears to have been blackish. The length of the individual is eight inches, the caudal not included. Captain Carmichael says his fish had the body olive colour marbled with greenish spots, and marked with white dots, and the iris of the eye brown. On his figure (pl. 26. vol. 12.) of the Linnæn transactions, twenty two rays are marked to the second dorsal; but in the text the author only enumerates twenty rays. The characters of the penultimate and antepenultimate rays pro-longed from the anal, is well expressed in the figure that we quote.

* Cuvier found in the lot of fishes brought to Europe by Messrs. Quoy and Gaimard three small Percoides with jugular ventrals, originally from the soft waters of Van Dieman's land, which are all three of the same species, but which must become the type of a new genus, near that of the Percophis. (p. 94.) The name of Aphritis has been given to the genus, and that of Aphritis Urvillii to the species figured by

This species has a cylindric body, of which the diameter, in front of the anus, is the sixth of the total length; the colour is reddish, shaded, and marbled with greenish brown on the back. The fins are transparent. On the two dorsals, and on the cau-

dal, we see two or three rows of small red dots,

† This fish forms a new genus of the family of Percoides wth six branchial rays, and free rays to the pectorals, consequently near the Cirrhites; but it is easily distinguished from them, by the form of the teeth, which resemble those of the Crenidens Forsk, of the family of Sparoides. We give to this genus, the name of Aplodactylus, to recall the simple form of some of the pectoral rays, and to the species we have figured that of Aplodactylus punctatus. Its height measures the fourth of its total length. The thickness is contained twice and a half in the height; the snout tis obtuse and rounded. The line of the profile of the head, ascends by an arched curve, sustained even to the occiput, from whence it rises, and ascends obliquely, following an almost straight direction, even to the base of the dorsal. The curve of the back is slight; that of the belly is rather more so. The height of the tail is only the third of that of the body, measured perpendicularly from the ventrals. The head is short, and swelled in front. It has its length contained four times and four-fifths in that of the body. Its height from the neck downward, is a fifth less than its length. The eyes, of moderate size, are on the first half of the head, and placed in the upper part of the cheek, without, however, the circle of the orbit encroaching on the line of the profile.

The scales are very small; there are more than a hundred and twenty between the gill and the caudal-seen separately, and through a magnifying glass, each of them presents a square surface, finely striated on the sides, and of which the radical edge is finely indented. The lateral line is traced beneath the third of the height, and forms slight undulations. On a white ground, brownish towards the back, the body is spotted with an infinite number of little blackish dots, equally spread over the

fins, which are darker than those on the back.

M. Gay has likewise observed this fish; for we have found a coloured drawing of it among the drawings of this naturalist, which leads us to hope that the species is not very rare, and that we may receive other individuals.

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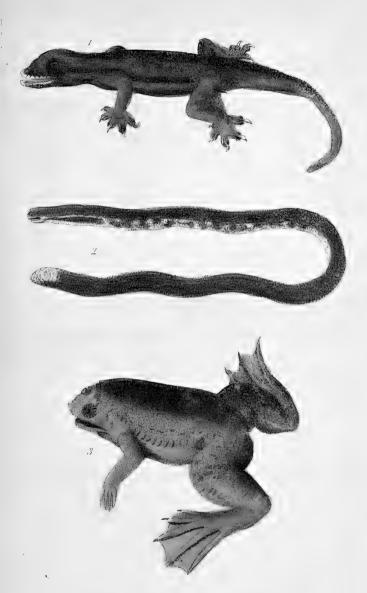
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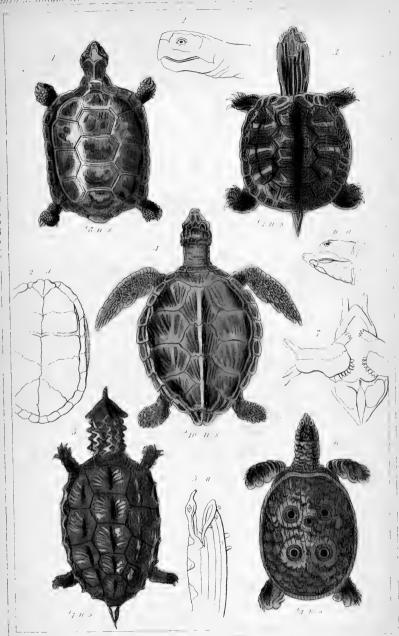
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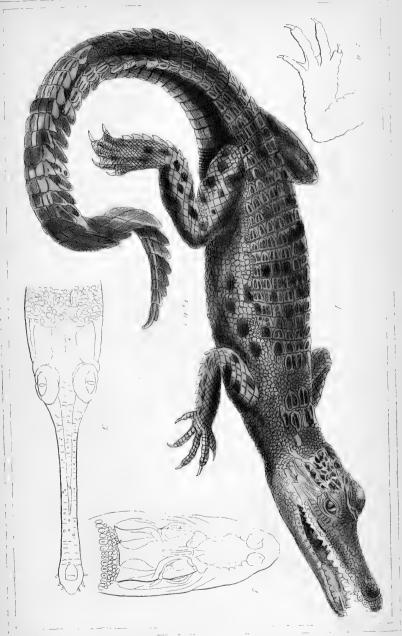
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1. Testudo depressa, 2. Head of the Testudo clausa, 3. Emys concinna./Taken from a young specimen 1. Chelonia virgata, 5 Chelys fimbria./The fringed Tortoise/ 6. Tryonix gaugetiens./The Tyrse of the Gauges

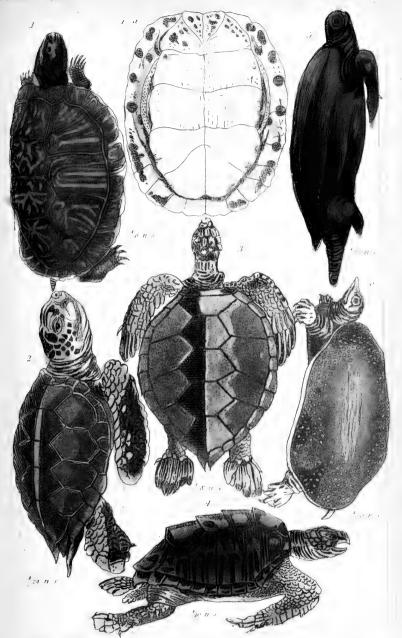
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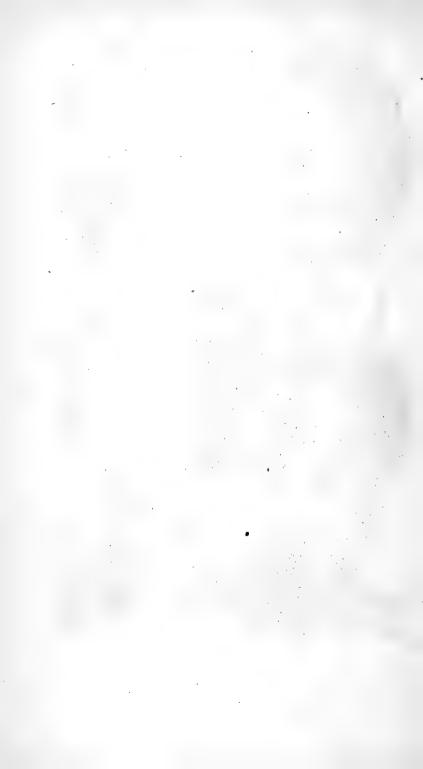
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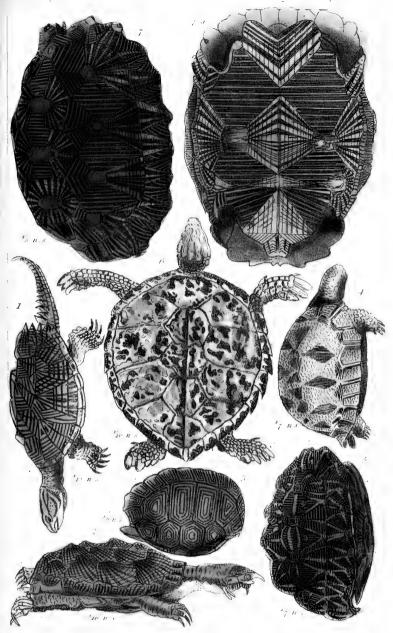




1. Testudo serrata, Band. 2. Testudo medas, lin./The common Turtle/ 3. Testudo cepediana.lkml.
4. Testudo caretta, 6m. 5. Testudo coriacea, Lun./The Coriaceaus Turtle/ 6. Testudo ferec

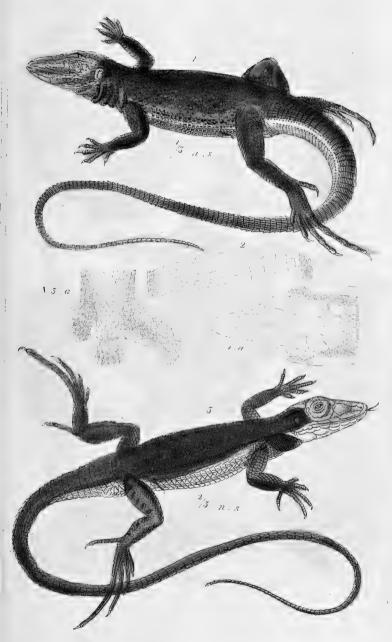
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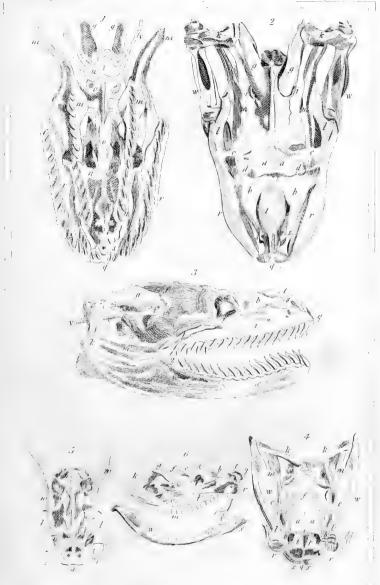
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1 the America American Lizard
2 the scales of the belly of a Sauvegarde.
5 Centropic calcaratus the Spurred Cecropic,

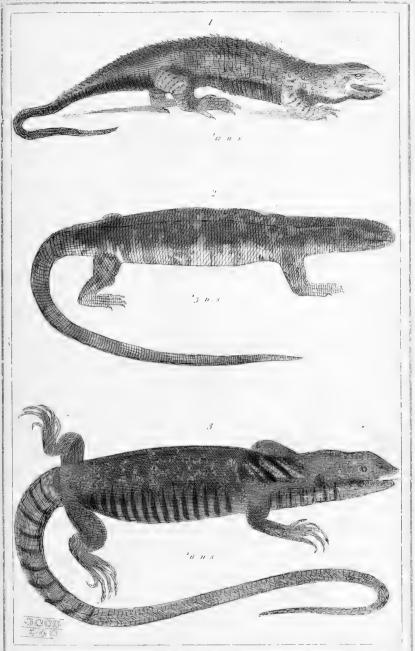




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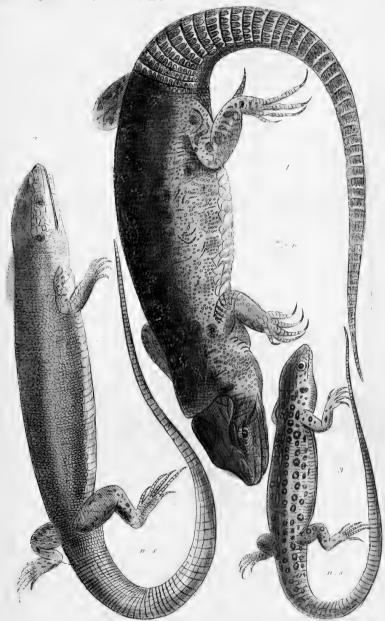
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1. Monita error dilinus, Mer. (The Great Dragen of Lacepede) 2. Tupinambis albigularis, lbad (The White threated Monitor) 3. Lacerta magnificus, Scha. (The Beautiful Monitor)

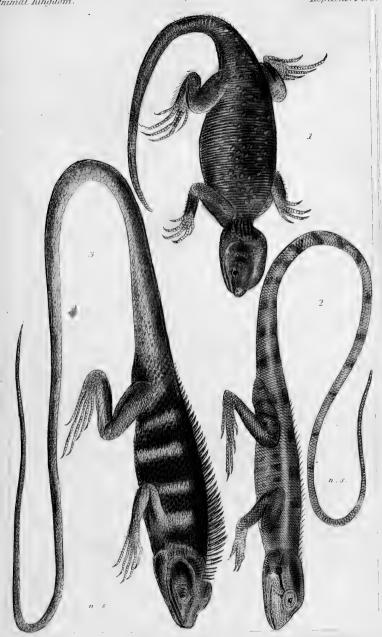




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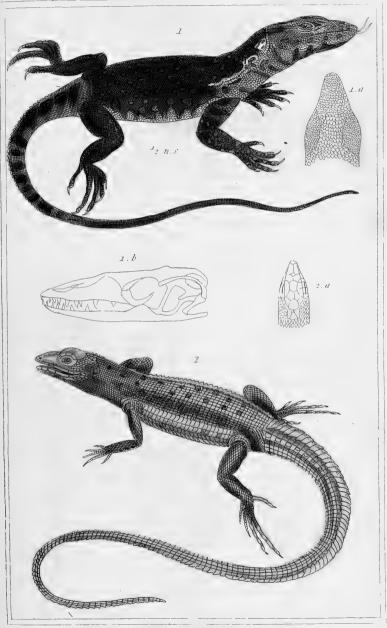
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1. Trapelus agyptius, young specimen. 2. Trapelus agyptius, booff, St. Hil., n. s 3. Lacerta culotes. Lin





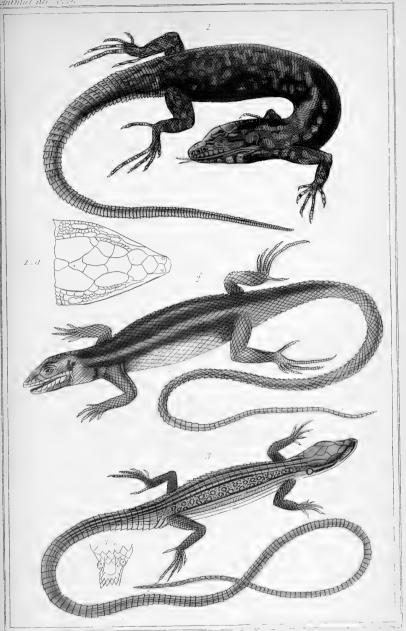
1.Momitor generatus, in the collection of the French Museum.

2. Dracana bicarinata

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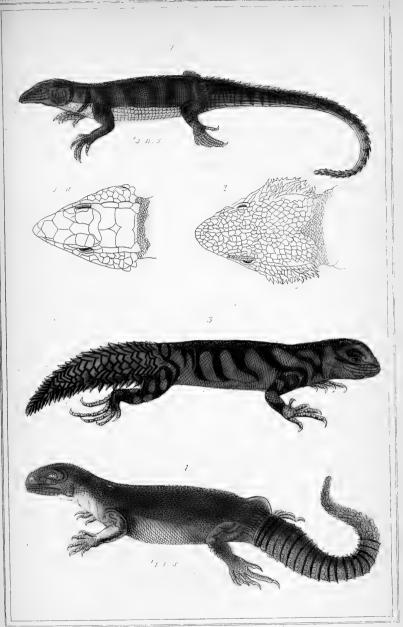
Reptilia F! L!



1. Lacerta agilis / The Common European Lizard / 2. Algyra harbarica, Cax. Lacerta Algyra, Lin
3. Tachydromus ocellatus / The Ocellated Swift hizard



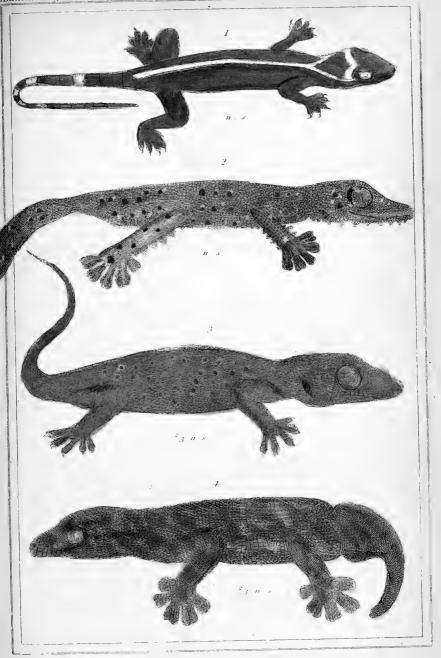
Reptilia PT 12.



1. Cordylus microlepidotus. 2. Head of the Stellio vulgaris. The Common Stellion) 3. Doryphorus brevicaudatus. Short tailed Doryphorus of Daud. 4. Uromustix reticulatus. The reticulated Stellion of Bengal |

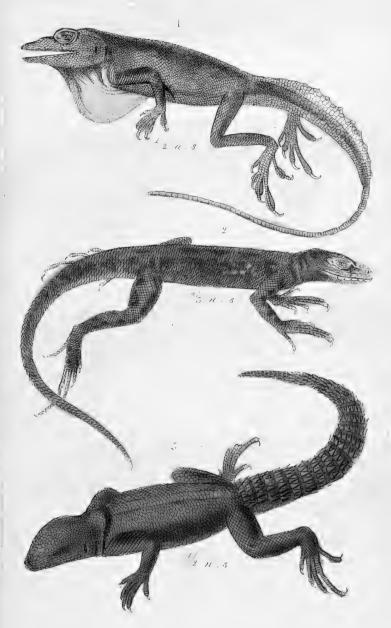


Reptilia.1



L.Lacevta villata. 6ml. /The White Banded Gecko | 2. Stellio furtheriatus. 8ch. /The Fringed Gecko | 3. Stellio Gecka, 8ch. /The White spatted Gecka | -1. Gecko Tavis, D. /The Smooth Gecka

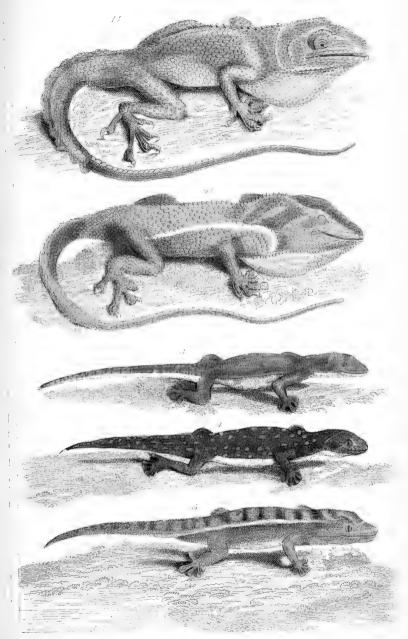




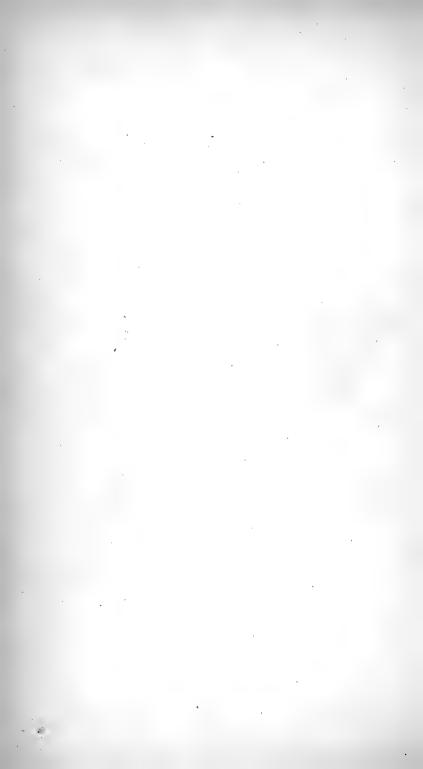
1 Anolius velifer/the great crested Inclius 2 Ecphimotes tuberculata/the tuberculated Ecphimotes, 5 Ophrus torquatus/the Black collared Crev Queb paice

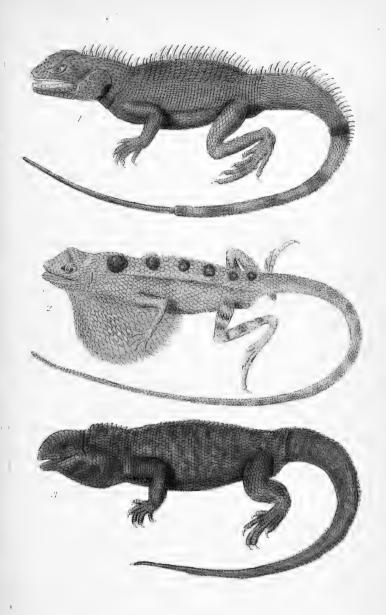
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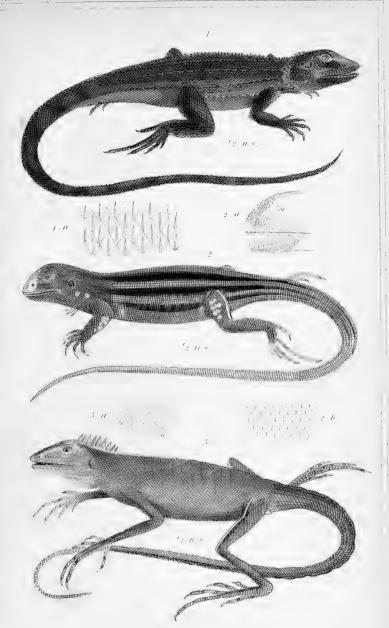
I Anolius velifer (The Great tr. Sed Anolius an atherwise see FELL) 2 Anolius equestres (The Equestrem Indius 3 Seeses manquis (The mail lets Grebs) A Gooks wellatus. The Orellated Grebs) 5 Gooks repediants (The Orgadian Grebs)





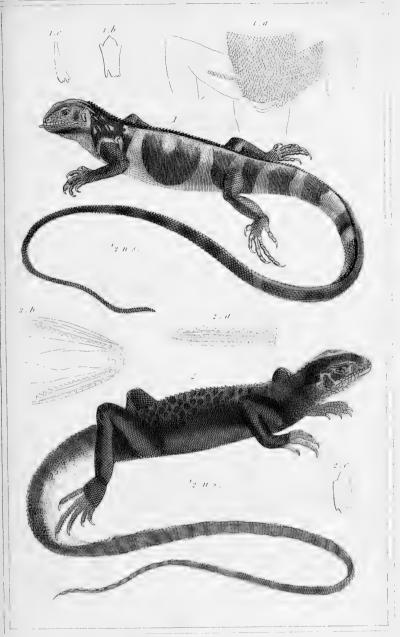
I Physiquatius coemenus (The The signath) 2 Sitana ponheeriana. The Sitan Igaana exchlura (The Gar-lina or Am bailed lanana





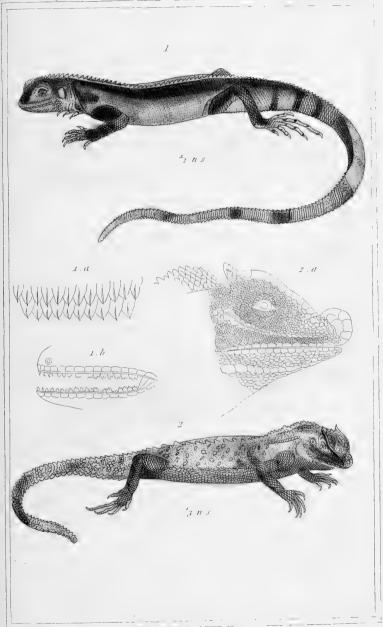
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L.Brachylophus fasciatus (The Banded Agua / 2.1stiawas Cochinsinensis Valencienne, The Istiawas or kophura of Cochin China / in the collection of the French Museum



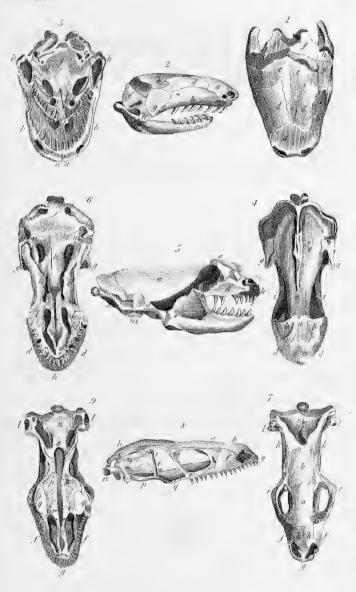


1. Ophryessa superciliosa.

2. Lyriocephalus margarituceus. Mer

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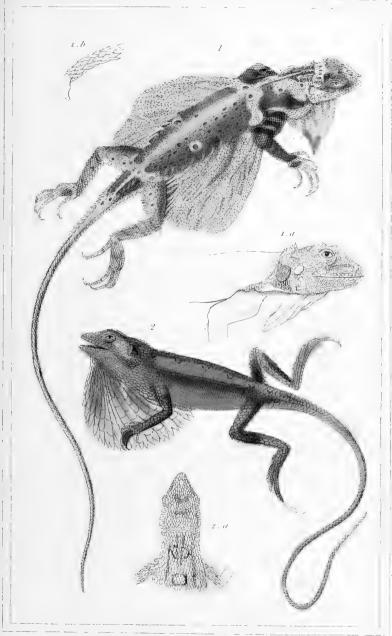




Anomalous Serpents. 1.2.3. Head of a Cacilia.....4.5.6. Head of an Amphisbwna. 7.8.9. Head of an Ophisaurus.

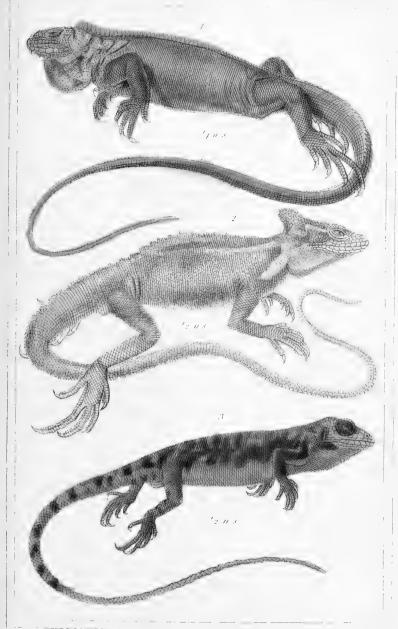
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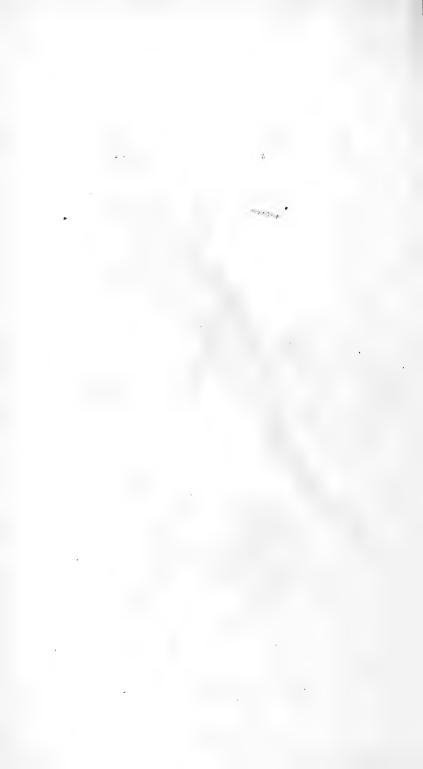


1.Draco fimbriatus/The Dragon 2. Sitana ponticeriana. The Sitan





1. Iguana mulicottis. The Noked Aguana (2. Basilicus / Lacerta basilieus L./ The Basilish 3. Polychrus marmeratus L./ The Marbled Lizard)





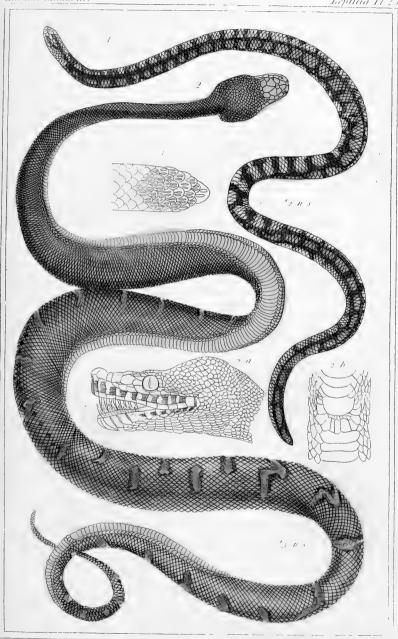
Hemidaetylus tuber oulo sus, Daud / The spotted Hemidaetylus





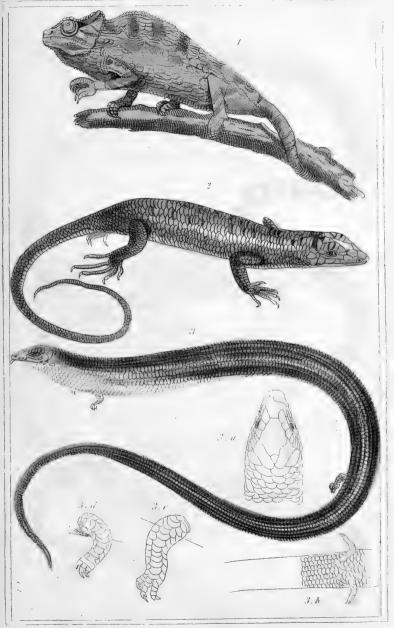
I.Phyllurus platurus White. 2. Foot of the Plate dactelus immonis. 3. Foot of the Hemidactelus trihedrus, 4 Foct of the Thecadnetylus, 5. Feet of the Ptvodactylus lobatus. 6. Feet of the Spheriodactylus . 7. Foot of the Stenodactylus autratus





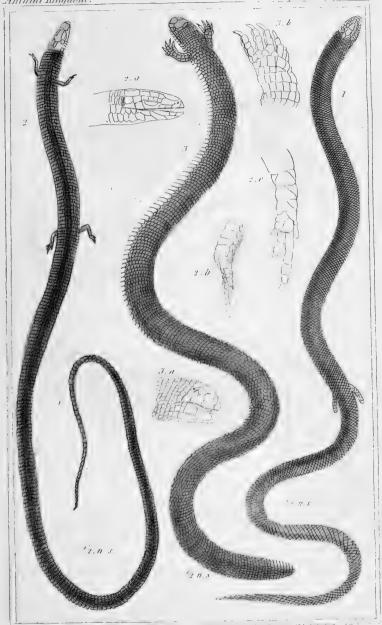
1. Towtrix maculata. L. / The Variegated Tortrix of Imerica 2. Box canina. L. / The Comine Boa 3. Tail of the Uropeltis revlaniers, inv. The Propeltis of Previou





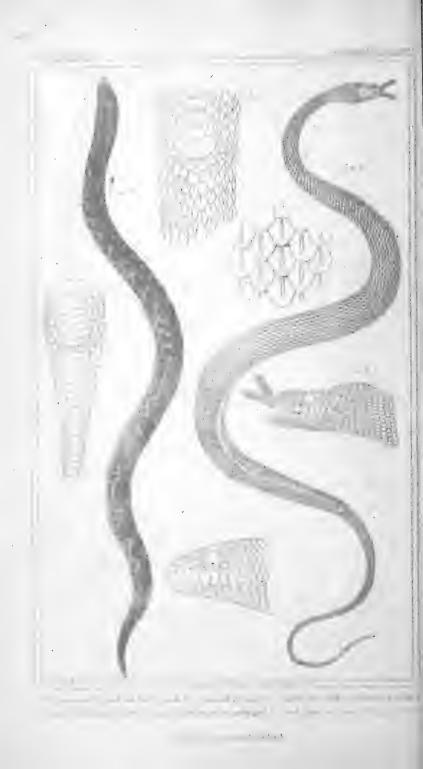
1.Channeleo africanas. The tommen Chameleon | 2. Seineus extestimes. Talene. The blue Seine | in the collection of the French Museum. 3. Seps strictu. The striped Seps

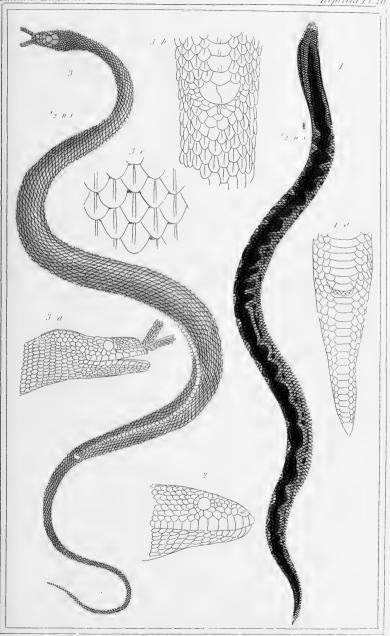




1. Sipes lepidapadue Lucep. (The two facted Lepidapadus) 2. Chalis tetradactyla. Lucep.

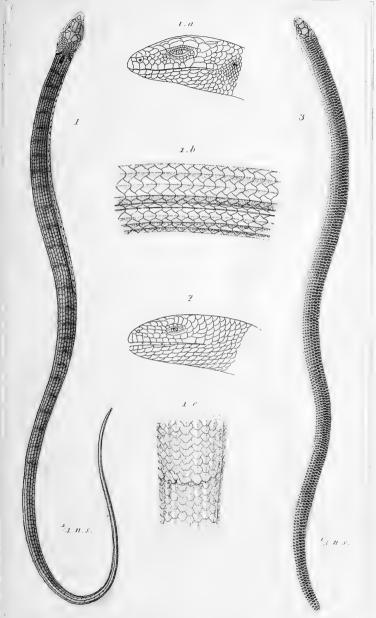
3. Chirates canaliculatus. Lucep.





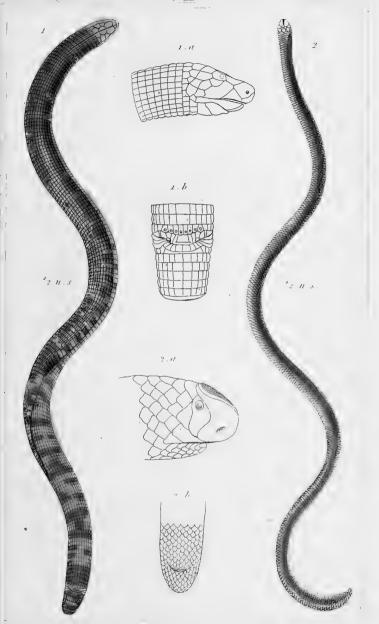
LEvix langularis. Mer. The Flurey Serpent of Bengal | 2. Bend of the Sextale coronata. Meri (The traveled Sextale or False Boa | 3. Expeton tentaculatus bacepede. The Tentaculated Scripent





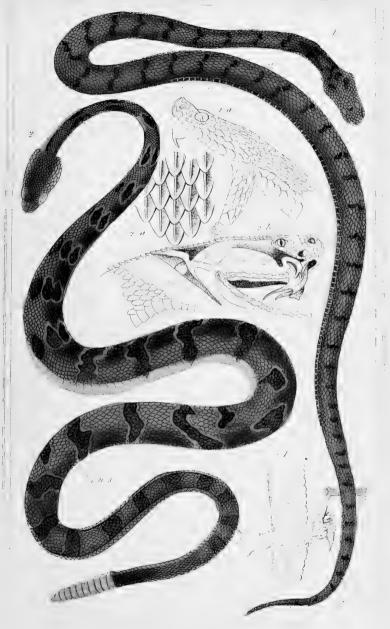
.1. Pseudopus Purvillii. / The false feet of Durville | 2. Head of the Auguis fragilis. Lin. / The common Blind worm of Europe | 3. Acontias meleagris. Lin. / The darting serpent of the lape of beed Hope |





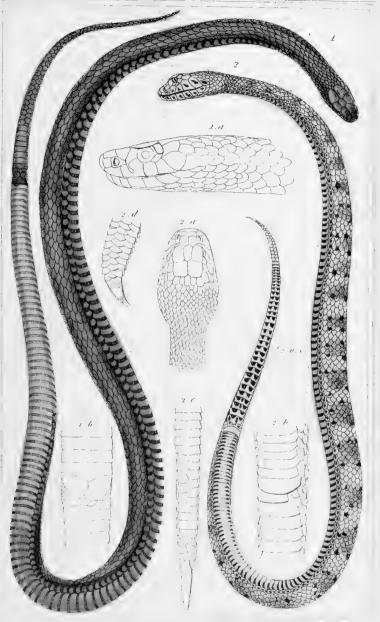
1. Amphisbæna fuliginesa. Lin. / The Bendle Walker
2. Typhlops cinereus. Schn. / The Blind Serpent of Schneider





1. Vipera herus, Em. (The common Viper) 2 Crotalus herridus, Em. (The Diamond Keitle en.)



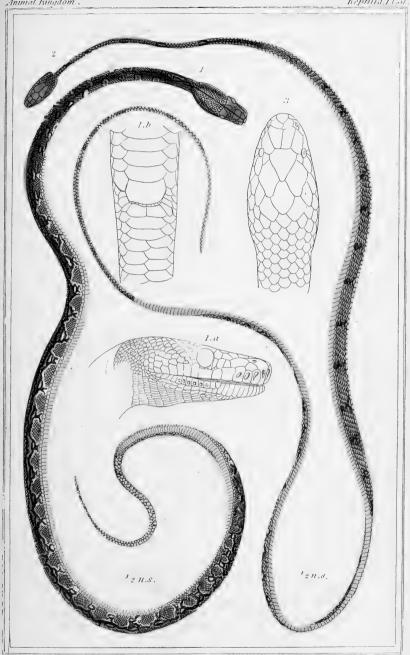


Themere surus tortar. here the winding Trinercourus

Acouthousis constitues thank. The Eviconous depathentis

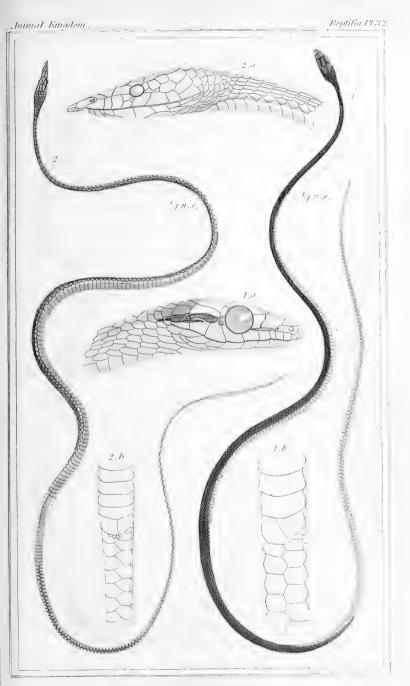


Reptilia.Pl.31



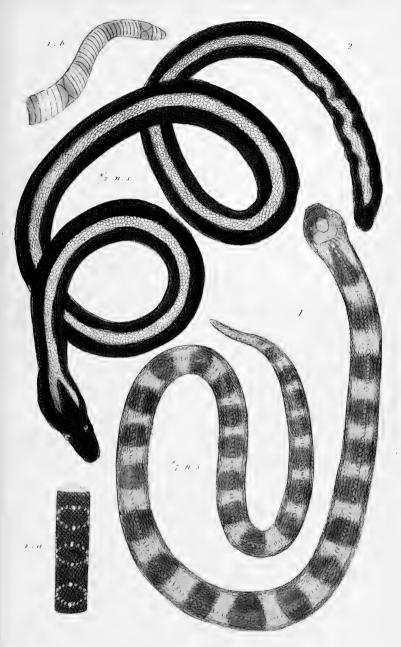
1. Python Schneiderii Merrem / The Great Python of Schneider / 2. Dipsus cyanodan tiw/ The fatal thirst causing Serpent of India / 3. Head of the Xenopeltis concolor, Reinwardt / The many coloured Xenopeltis





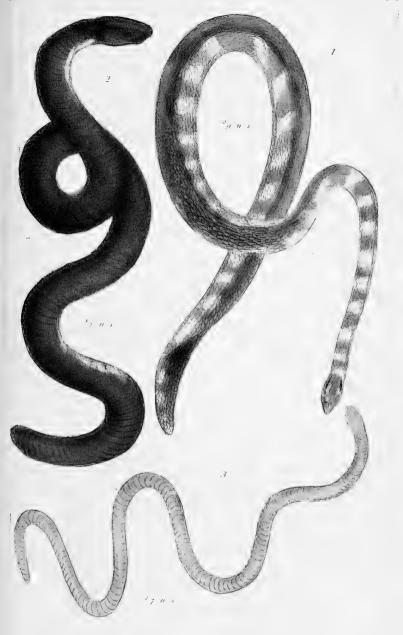
1. Dendrophis abactilla. The Serpent of the Woods 2. Dryinus nasutus. Bassel. The Hog nosed Dryinus or Colaber





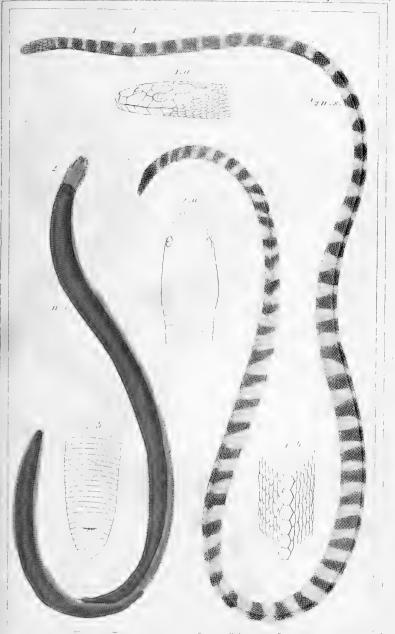
1. Bungarus annularis, Iland ? Anguis platurus, Iin





I. Hydrophis etaris, Rußell. 2. Cocilia tembricoidera, Band 3. Coccilia attäventris, Pand benden 6 Henderson 2 Old Bailer





) Hedrophis to Antel Trad. The Errord Wher Surport 2. Caveilia birithata/The Blind Serpent or the livellia of Galena





1. Rana palustris. Lecomte . 2 .Corwtophyis granosa / The American Horned Freq / 3. Hyla bicolor: Daud./The South American two coloured Tree Freq /



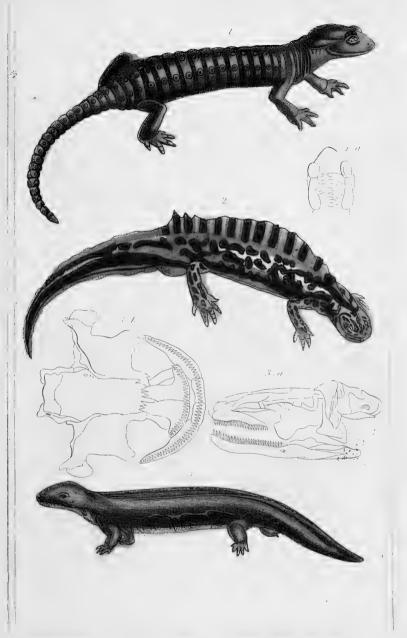
. . agreement maying alm in a Carthet and



1. Buto vulgaris, The Common Toad / 2.0 xyrhynchus bicolor. Val. / The Angular Muzzle Toad / in the collection of the Franch Museum . 3. Engystonia marmoratum. / The Marbled Toad /



Part of the Market of



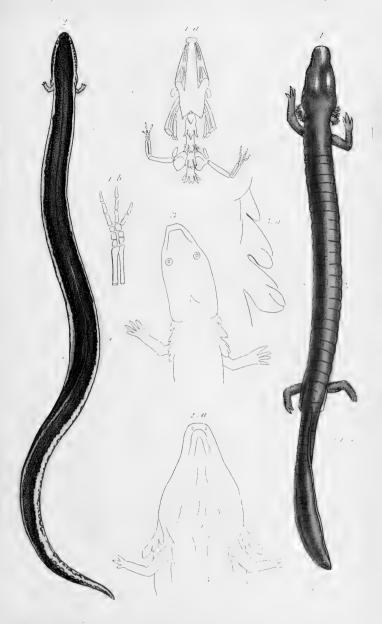
1. Solamandra atra. Laucenti. (The Black Salamander) 2. Triton vittatus. Valenc. (The Triton) in the collection of the French. 3. Monopousa gigantea. Baron. (The great Salamander of North America.)





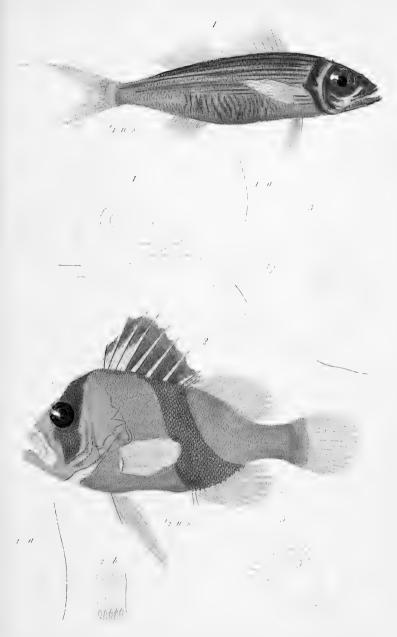
LAmphinma means, bard & Harlmen's of the French Museum / The two-tood Amphiannes . A up himma trydactylum. / The three-tood Amphiama / 3. Axolotl pisciformis. Share I The second pent of Maxico / 4. Menobranchus lateralis. Hart.





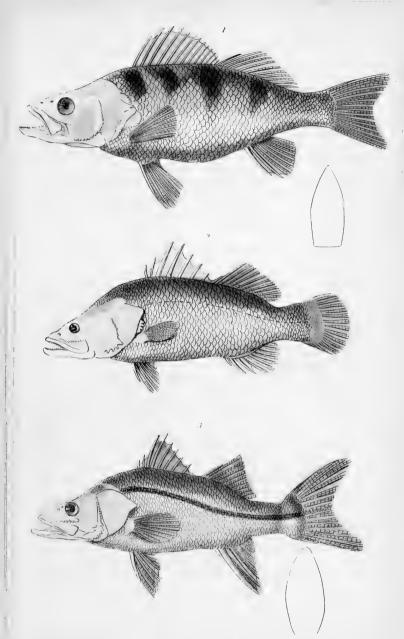
LProteus anguinus. Law. / The Blind Proteus / 2. Siven striata Learnite / The Streaked Syren 3. Siven intermedia. Learnite / The intermediate Syren of Leconite





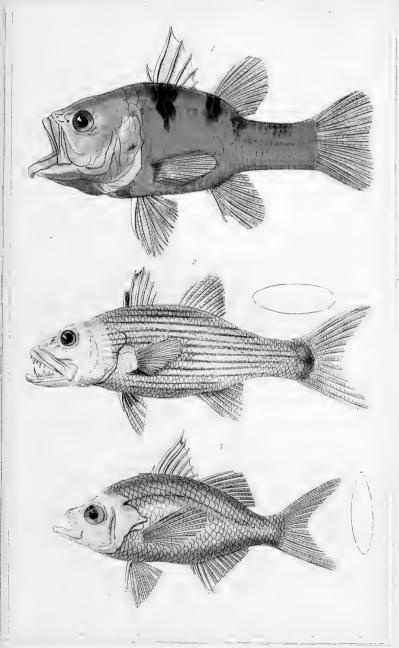
1. Evelis carhineulus. (The Etelis) 2. Diplopvion bifasciatum. (The bifasciate Diploporion)
3. Head of the Huvo nigricans. (The Black Basse) 4. Head of the Niphou spinosus. (The Spiny Niphou)
5. Head of the Euoplosus armatus. (The Enoplosus or armed Perch of Japan)





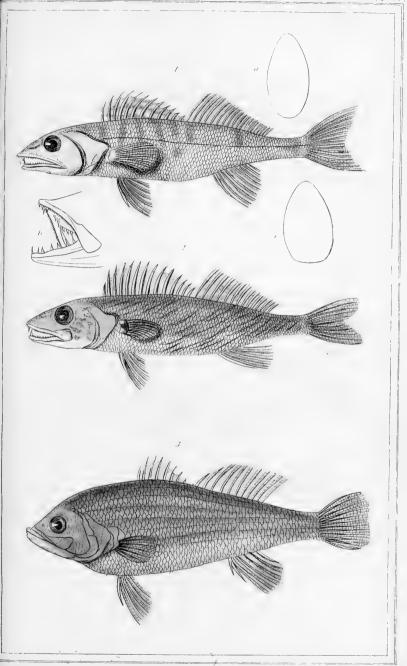
 $\begin{array}{ll} \text{I. Perca} \ \textit{acuta cur} \ \textit{ctLd}. \ 2. \ \text{P. Lates} \ \textit{nobilis cur} \ \textit{ctLd}. \ 3. \ \text{Centroposius} \ \textit{nudecimalis} \ n. \\ \hline \textit{Eleven Spined-Centreposius} \end{array}$





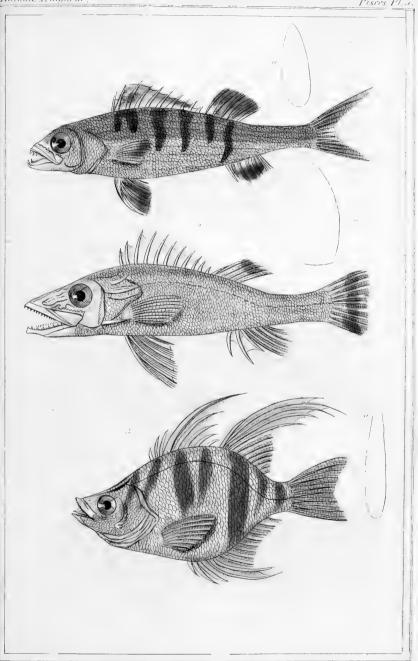
l Apogon trimaentatus n./The Mediterranean Apogon 2. Cheilodipterus arabicus n Arabian Cheilodipterus / 3. Antbassis commersenii n./Commersens Ambassus.





1. P. Luciopere a sandrun, The Common Pike Perch, 2. P. Luciopere a mariom, The American Perch, 3. Huro nigricans, n. The Black Bass of the Huron,

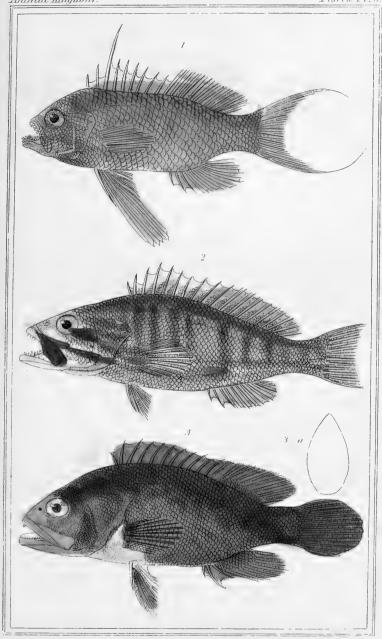




1. Lucioperca Volgensis pallas The Russian Perch. 2. Niphon spinosus (The Spined Hiphon) 3. Enoplosus armatus, n. The Armed Eneplesus,

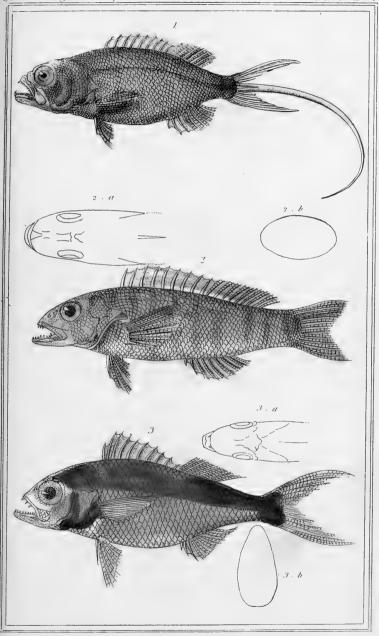


Pisces. Pl. 6.



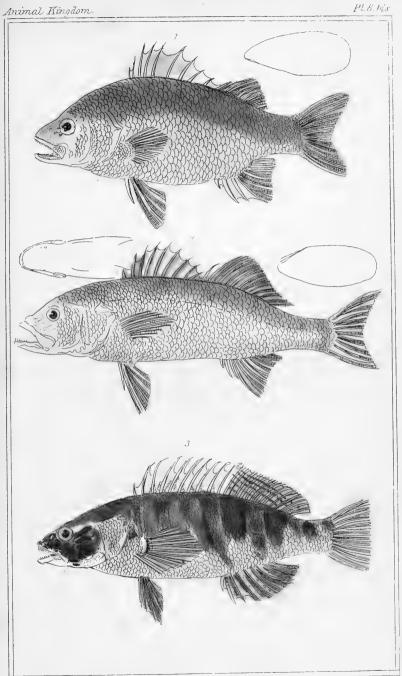
1. Sexramus anthius./The spined Serramus / 2. Sexramus cabrilla. Sob/The common Serramus
3. Sexramus gigas. 3ob./The Méron of the Mediterranean





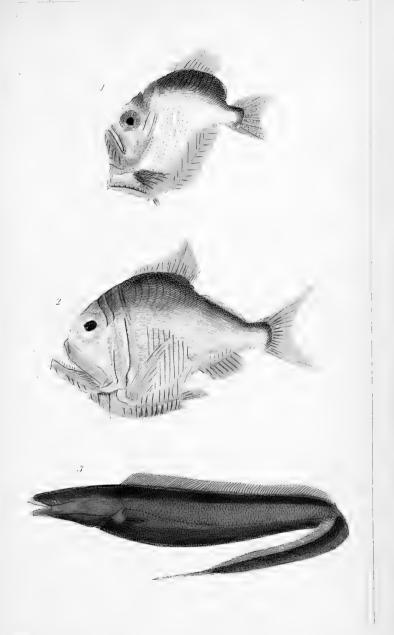
1. Serranus phaëton. Nob./Long-tailed Sereanus | 2. Serranus fascicularis Nob./The Banded Serranus. | 3. Serranus oculatus Nob./The large cycl Serranus |





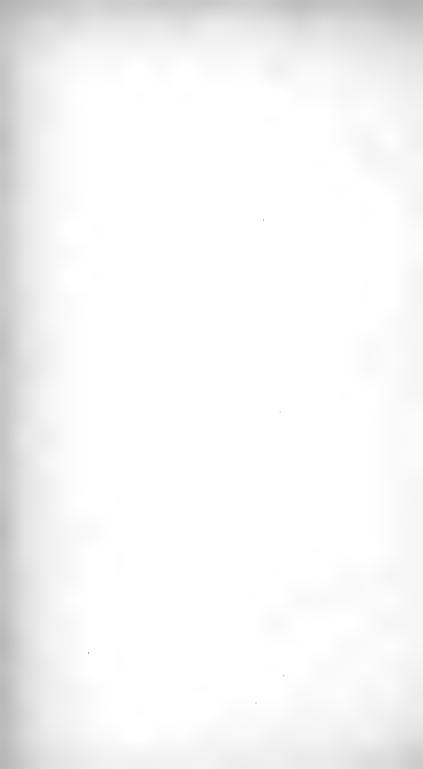
l.P. Labax mucronatus, n. 2. P. Labax lupus, n. 3. Serranus scriba, n.

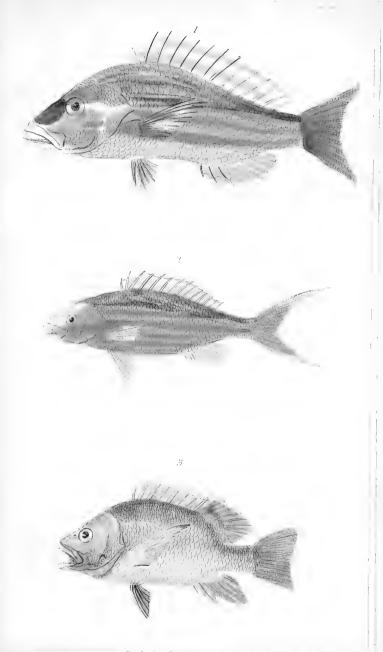




1. Sternoptyw diaphana. 2. Sternoptyw Olfersti. 3. Gymnarchus senegalensis.

London, G. Henderson, 2, Old Bailey.

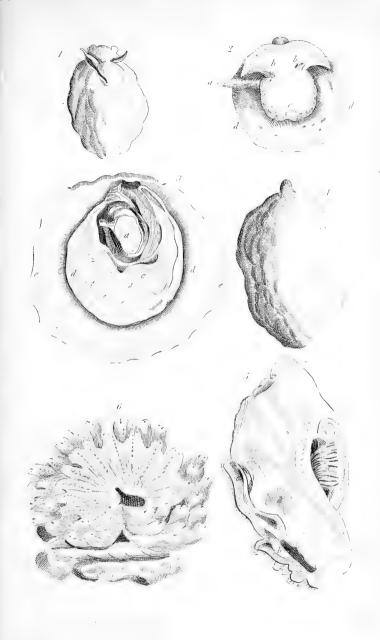




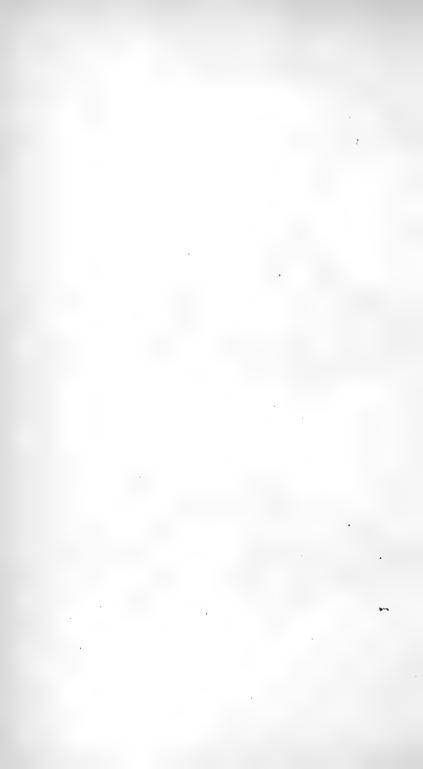
LMesoprion uninotatus. (One spotted Mesoprion | 2. Mesoprion chrysways. Nob. (Golden-tailed Mesoprion)

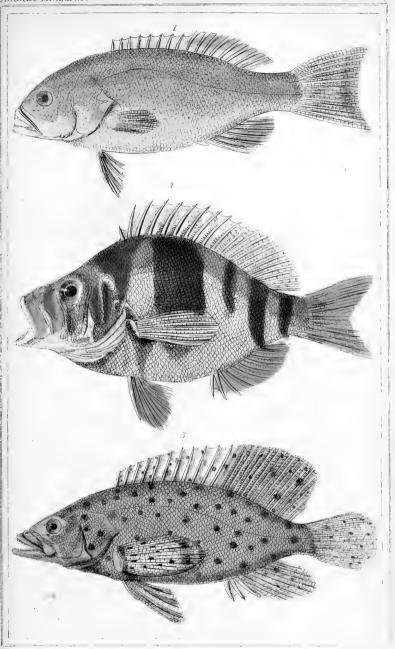
3. Discope rivaluta Nob. (The Banded Discope)





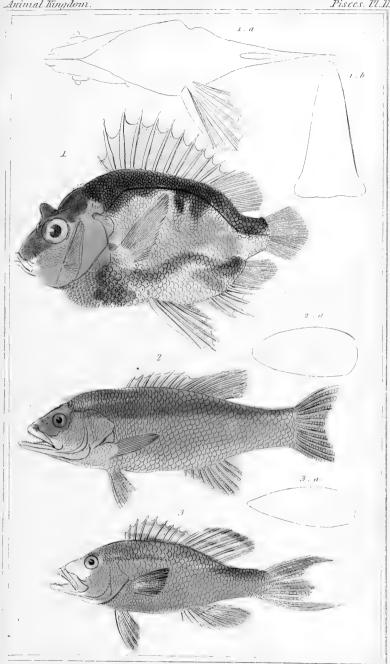
1. Notarchus, 2. Pleurobranchus luniceps, 3. Animal of the Anomia. 1. Animal of the Sigarctus, 5. Animal of the triducua, 6. Polyctinum diazona.





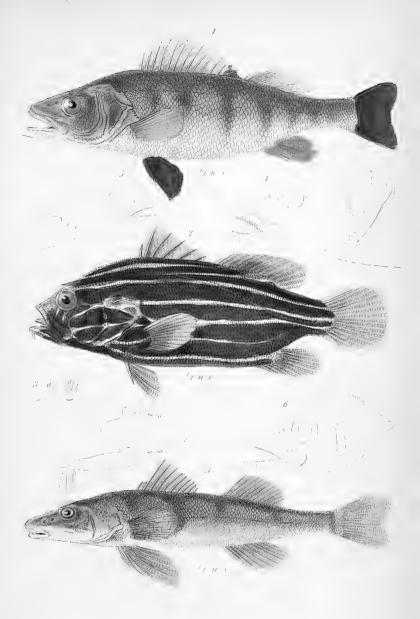
1. Plectropoma leopardinus n./Leopard Spetted Plectropoma / 2. Plectropoma puella n. Beautivel Plectropoma / 3. Serranus altivelis / Large Finned Syrranus





L.Pentaceros capensis. Nob. 2. Grystes salmoides. Nob. / The Salmon formed Growler/ 3. Centropriste's nigricans. Sob. American Black Bate





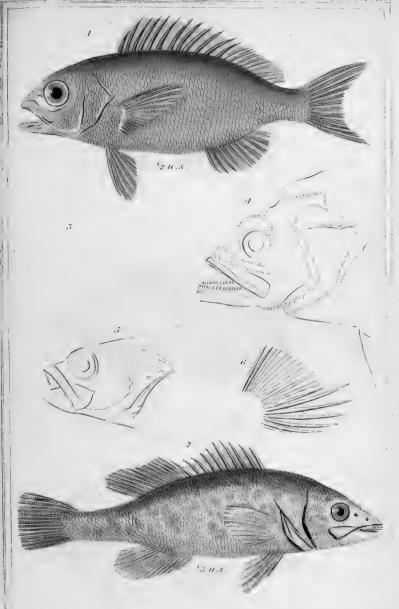
1. Perca servato-granulata. (The Granulated Perch / 2. Grammistes orientalis (The Oriental Grammist)
3. Aspro-vulgaris (The Common Aspro) A. Head of the Labrax vulgaris (The Basse Perch / 5. Head of the Lates nobible (The American Pike)





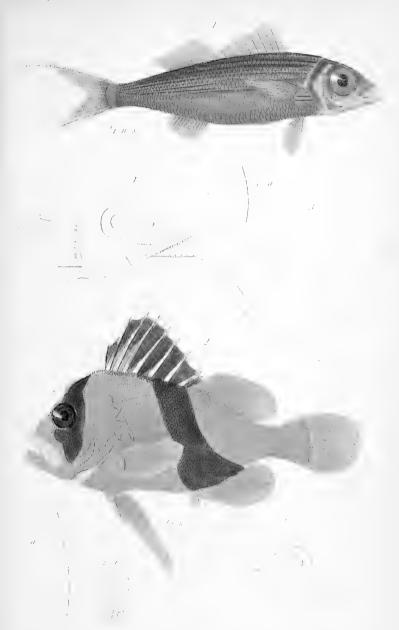
l. Heliases $insolatus\,n.$ 2. Pomacentrus $rasciatus\,n$. 3. Glyphredon $valestinus\,n.$





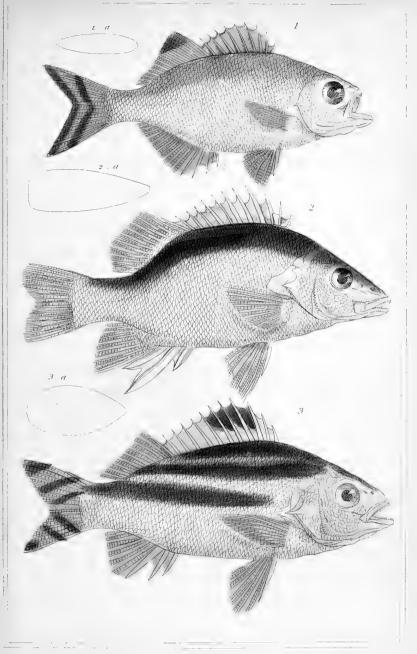
Sentropristes aurarale us. The Golden Red Perch / 2 Sristes marquariensis. / The Gravler of New Scatte Wales / 3, Mend of the Acerius vulgaris / The Genumen Grentille / 4, Mend of the Polyprion vernium. The Mediterrineau Cernier / 5, Mend of the Rypticus arenatus / The Soap Wert / 6, Fin of the Circhites fasciatus.





1. Exclise carbunculus, (The Etelise 2). Diploprion belasciation. The liftseciate Diploperion 3, Head of the Buro nigricans. The Black Basse) A Boad of the Niphon squaesus. The spins Niphon 5, Head of the Euoplosius aimatus Ala Bagdesias et aimed Verchere bijan

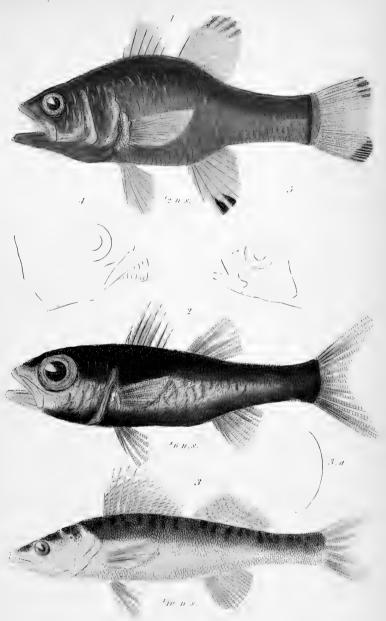




L.Dules marginatus, Neb./The Bordered Doule | 2.Datuia argentea .

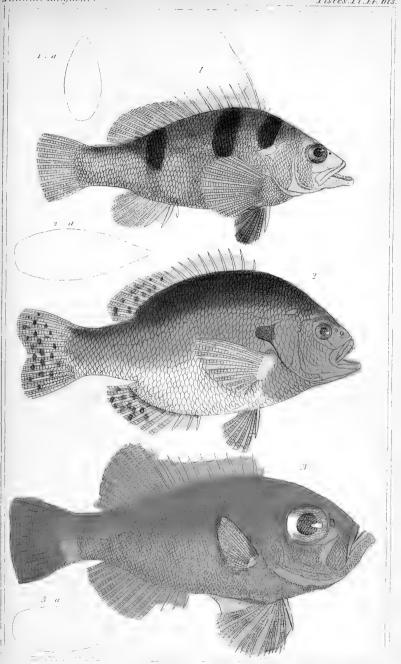
3.Therapon. Theraps.





1.Apogon rev multerum. The Red Surmultet / 2. Pomatomus telescopium. The Telescope Bonatemus 3. Lucioper va sandra. The Common Sandre / A. Head of the Cheilodipterus arabicus. Tabah of the Arabel 5. Head of the Ambassis commercemii. The Dugal.





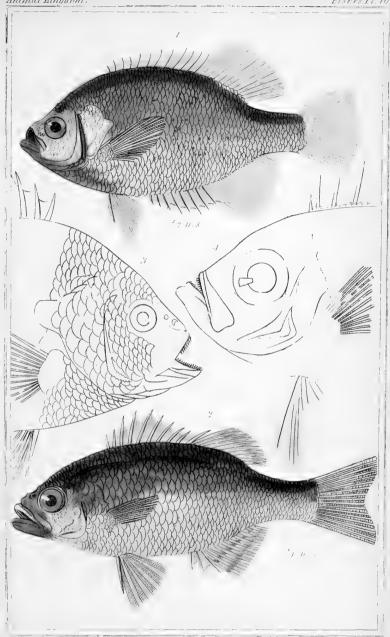
1.Dules auriga. Sob. 2. Pomotis valgaris. Sob. / The common Pomotis or American Penal Perch / 3. Princantlins paponicus. Nob. / The Princanth of Japan /





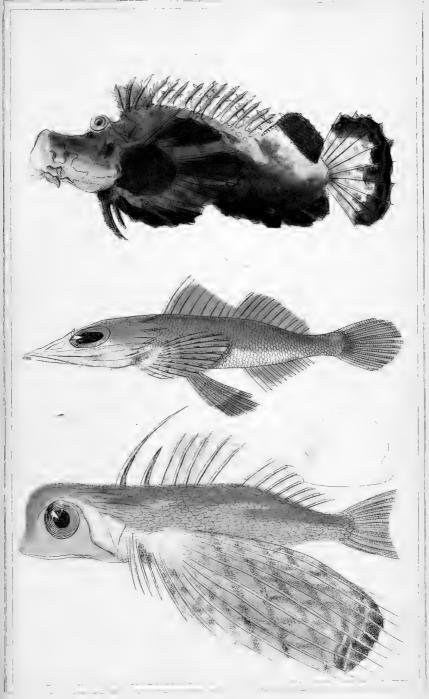
1. Serranus havagonatus, Civ. s. g. Meron. / The Havagon Sea Perch. | 2. Mesoprion aya. Gw. / The Garanha or Red Mesoprion | 3. Head of the Plev tropomus puella. Gw. / The White Lady of Martinique | 4. Head of the Servinus anthius. s. g. Barbier. Gw. / The Mediterranean Barber. | 5. Head of the Diacope rivulata. Gw. / The Coromandel Orati. |





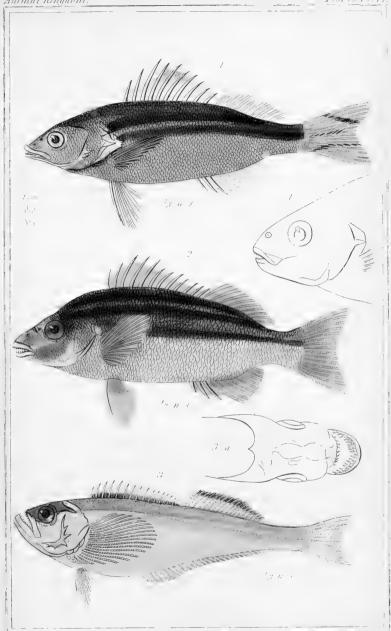
1. Centrarchus sparoides. 2 Bules rupestris/The Baule | 3. Head of the Pomotis vulgaris (The American Pond Perch) 4. Head of the Priacanthus japonicus/The Priacanthus of Japan)





1. Pelov filamentos em, n. 2. Platycephalu . xever. 3. Dactylopterus orientalis, v, d

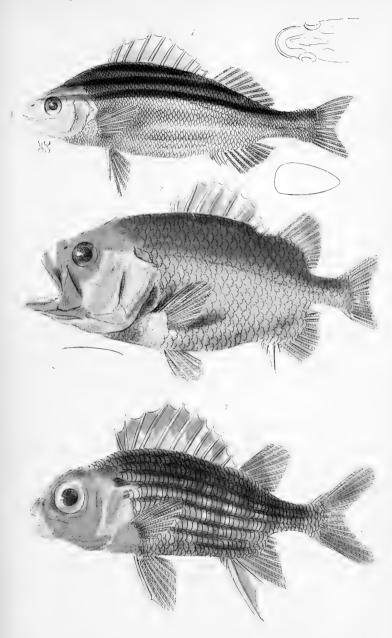




1. Therapon puta. (The Therapon) 2. Pelates quadrilineatus. (The four lined Pelates)

3 Trichodon Stelleri / The Trichadon | 4. Head of the Helote's seelineatus / The six lined Heletes,



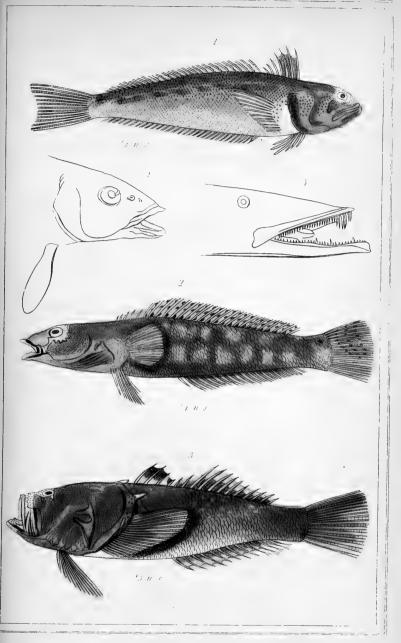


1. Helotes sex lineatus nob. 2 Myripristis japonicus, n. 3 Holocentrum hustatum, n.



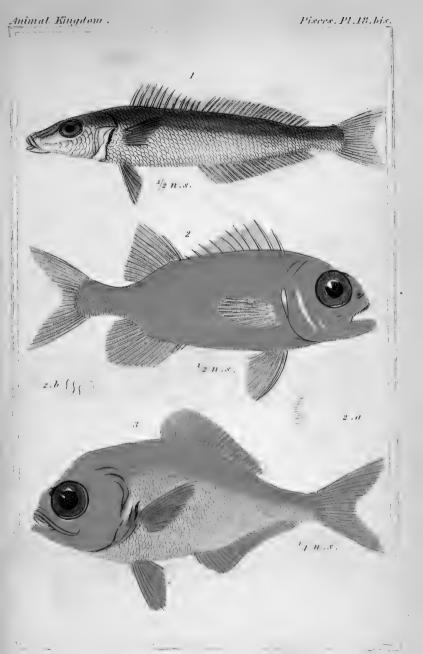
Anmal Kingdom.

Pisces Pl 18



1. Trachinus araneus Risa. 2. Percis cancellata. 3. Uranoscopus guttatus.
4. Head of the Piognipus Brasilianus. 5. Head of the Percophis Brasilianus

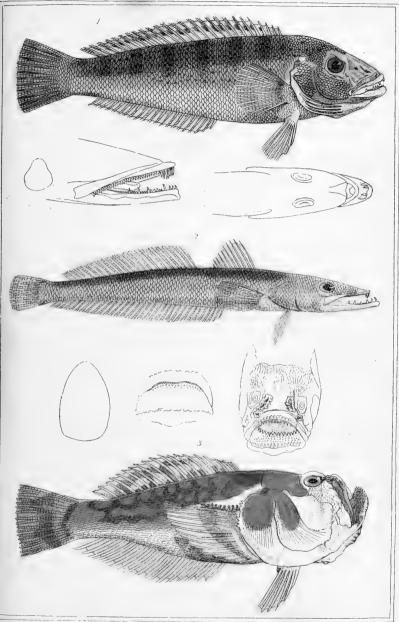




Sillago erethran. 2 Myripris tos sevehellensis.
 Beryx decadactelus.

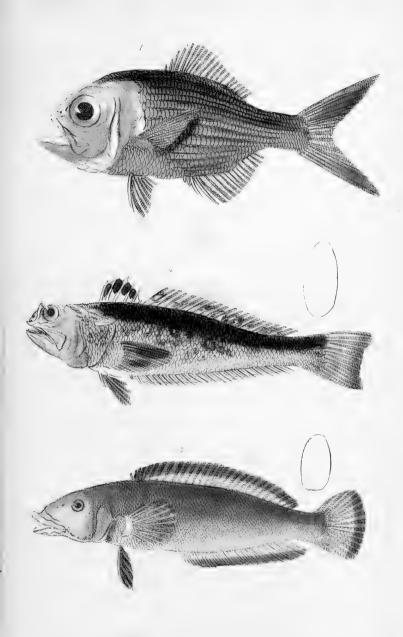


The second of th



Percis semiinsciata, n. The half bunded Percis/2, Percoptus brasilianus, n. The Brasilian Perceptus
 Uranoscopus in rmis.n. The marmed State bazer.

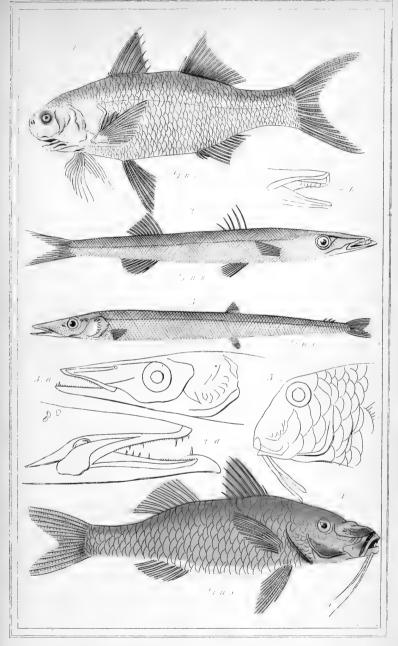




l Beryx $\mathit{lineatus}\,n$, 2. Trachinus $\mathit{radiatus}\,n$ 3. Pinguipes $||\mathit{rasilianus}||_{\ell}$



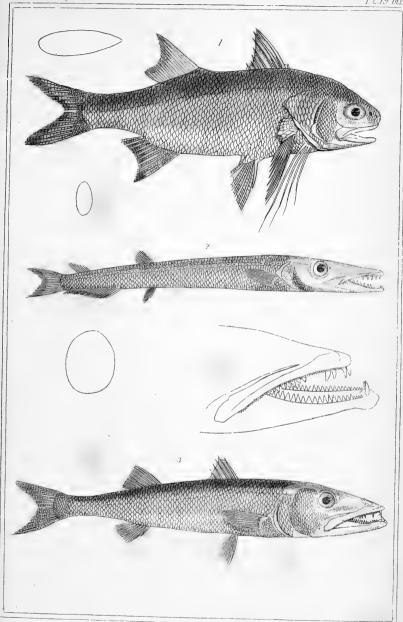
Pisces F1.19.



1. Polynemus enneadactylus. 2. Sphyrama vulgaris. 3. Pavalepis coregonoides Risso.

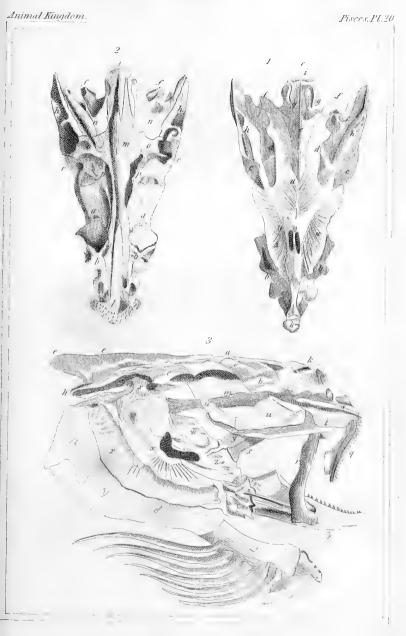
4. Upeneus luteus. 5. Head of the Mullus barbatus.





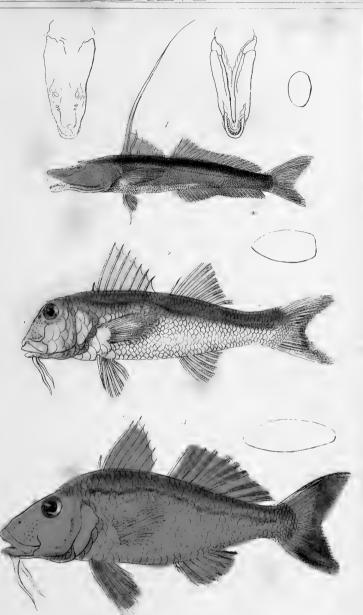
Polynemus quadrititis / The tear tilimented Paradisc Fish (2. Paralepis sphramoides Risso.
 Sphyræna Barraenda Carret Val.





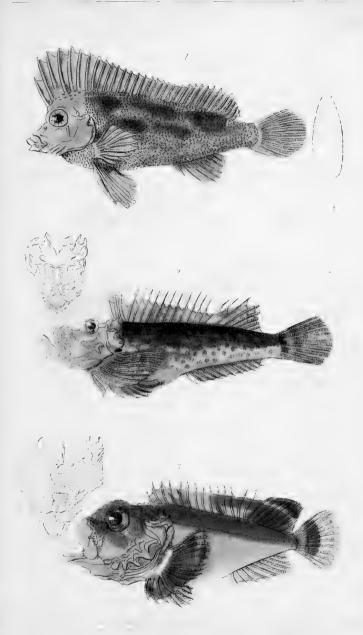
Head of a Cod _ Gadus morrhua. Lin.





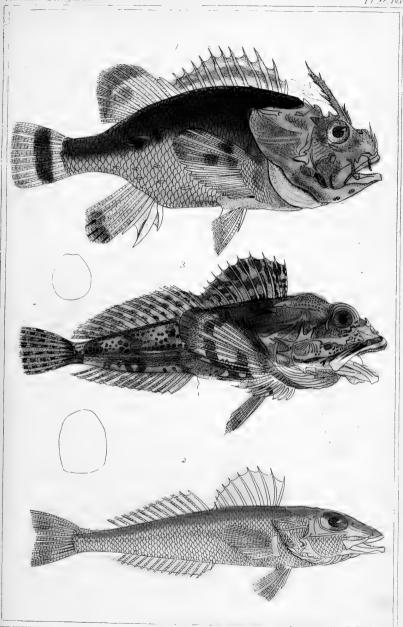
1 Salage to a contract of the contract of the





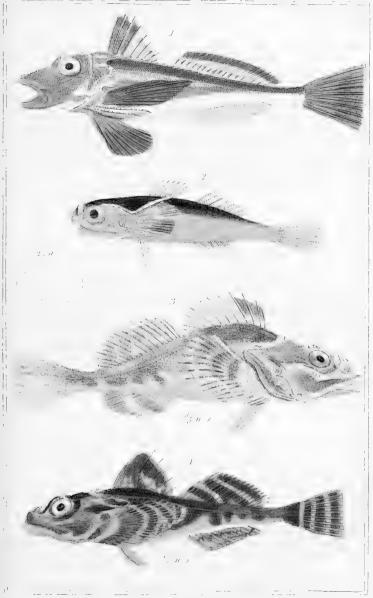
L'Agriopus verrueesus.n. 2. Potor japonicum.n. 3. Synanceia eresa n





1 Scorpana arandicamis v. 2. Bembras 1997 a. 3. Hemilepidotus, Filisa -

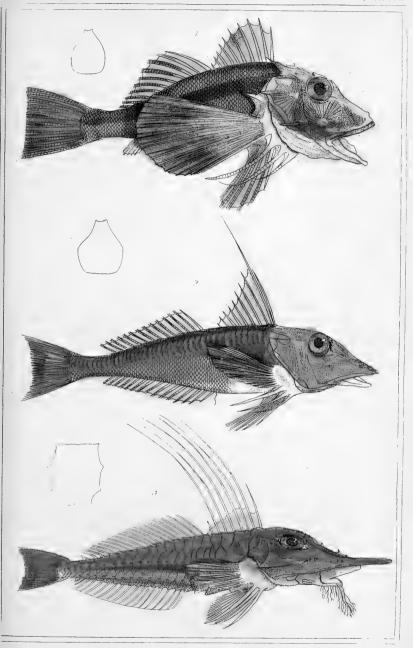




1. Trigla preciloptera Sal. & tiv. 2. Cophalaeanthus spinarella, tiv. 3. Cottus parosus, tiv. 1. Cottus actudecim spinasus, tiv.

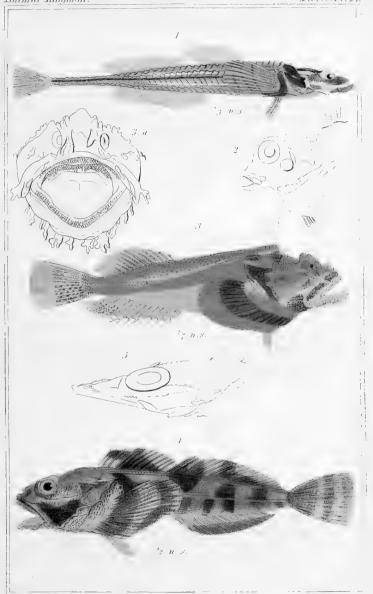
London- 6 Henderson, 2 Old Barley



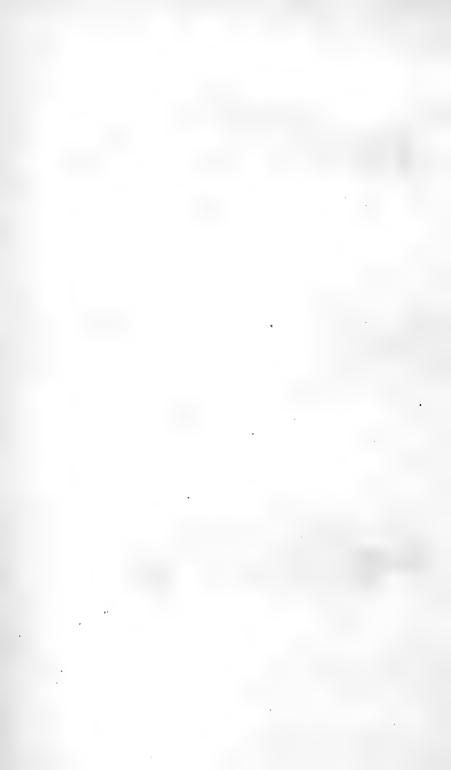


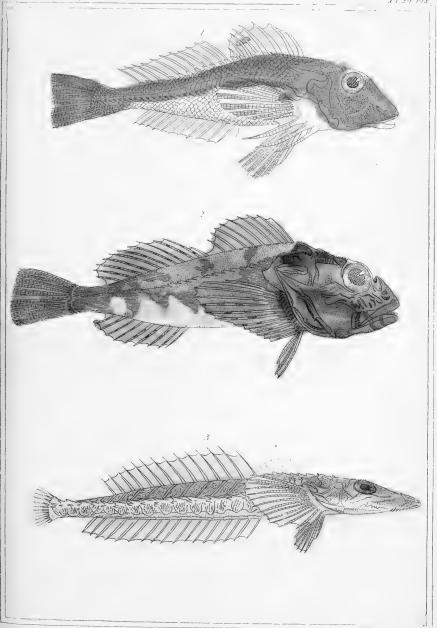
t. Prionotus tribulus neb. 2. Trigla lucerna Britina. 3. Peristedion cataphractum, Lacep





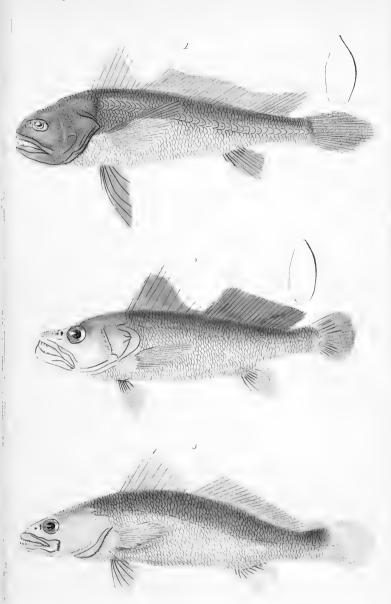
1. Aspidiphorus segaliensis, liv. 2. Head of the Aspidiphorus quadricornis, liv. 3. Hemitripterus americanus, liv. 4. Hemilepidotus Illesii, liv. 5. Head of the Platycephalus asper, liv.





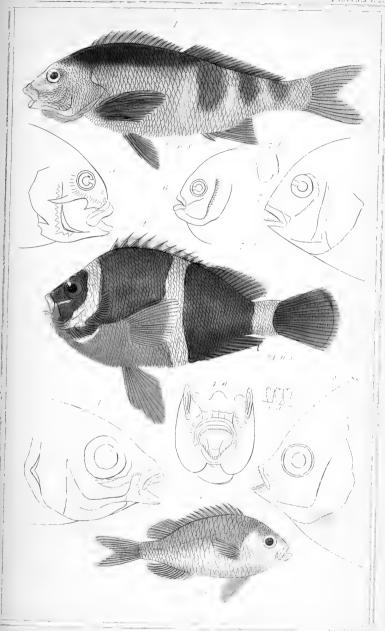
1.Trigla popilie.nob/TheButters It burnard | 2.Cottus bubalis Eughr: The Bull Head | 3. Oplichthys Langedori ii





1. Sciena pama n. 2. Otolithus ruber n. 3. Otolithus torce n.





Letheilodaetylus Autonii. 2. Amphiprion chrosoguster. 3. Heliases frenaine. A. Hendof the Scolopsides lycogenis. 5. Head of the Frenances semicinetus. 6. Head of the Bacyllus marainaus. 7. Head of the Pomacentrus fasciatus. 8. Head of the Glyplusodae colosiums.

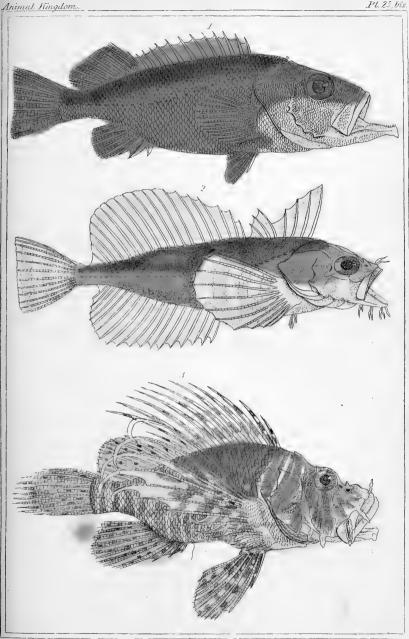


Proces. Pl.25.



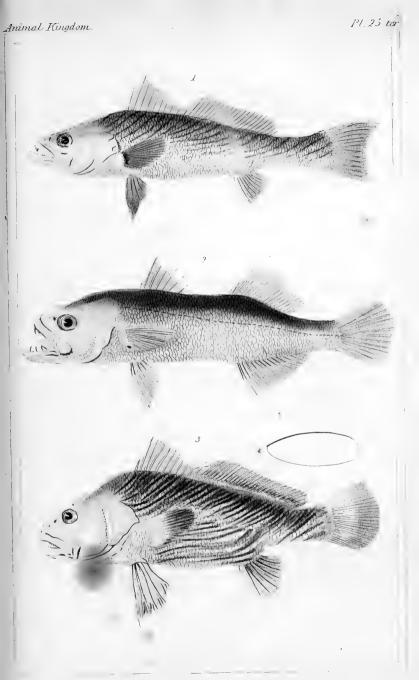
1.Platweephalus grandispinis, lin. 2.a. Thicknefs of the body towards the Head. 2.b. Thicknefs of the middle. 2. Scorpana nesogallica. (in. 3. Tanianotus triacanthus, lin.





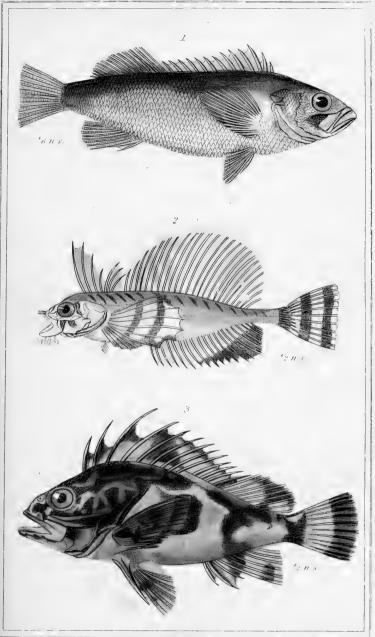
1. Sebastes norregicus, n. 2. Blepsias Villesus, n., 3. Ptevois volitaus, n.,





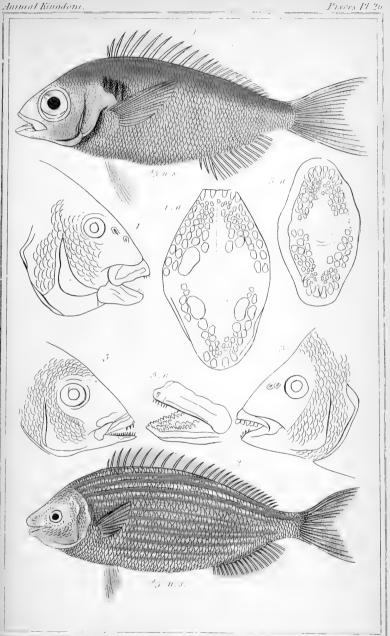
1. Otolithus guatucupa n. 2 Aucylodon parripinnis n. 3. Corvina semifuctuosa n.





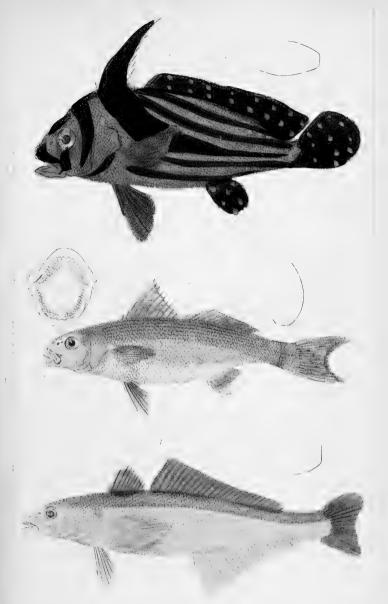
1. Sebastes variabiles, tiv. 2. Blepsias trilobus, tiv. 3. Apistes marmoratus, tio





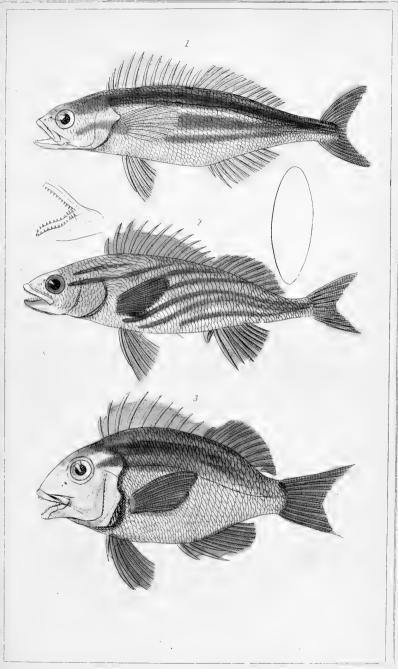
1. Pagellus centrodontus, 2. Boops salpa, 3. Head & teeth of the Sargus Rendeletii. The Sargus of Rondelet \ 4. Head & Deutition of the Chrys ophrys awata The Golden Eye brow 5. Head & Dentition of the Pagellus erythrinus. (The Pagel)





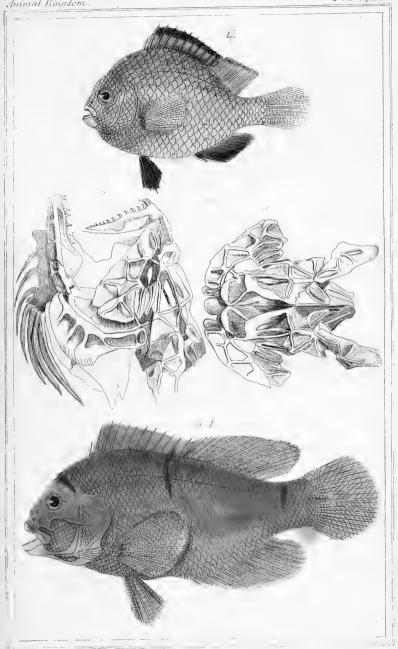
1 Eques punctatus Bl. 2 Boridia que videns n. 3 Eleginus madovinus





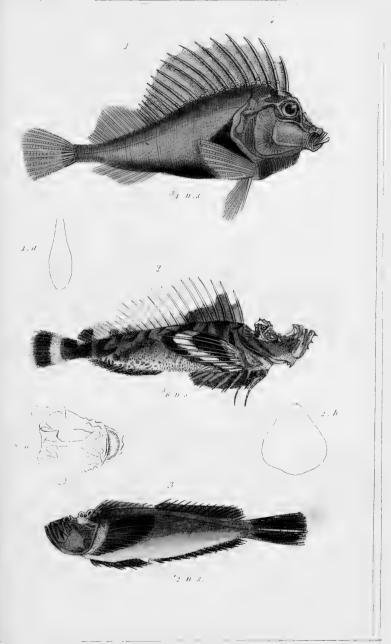
l Hæmulon $\mathit{quadrilineatum}.n.$ 2. Hæmulon $\mathit{hetereden}.n.$ 3. Pristipoma $\mathit{bilineatum}.n$





1. Promnas semicinetus, 2 & 3, The Erain of the Sciena Pama, 4 Dascellus marginatus Ehr.

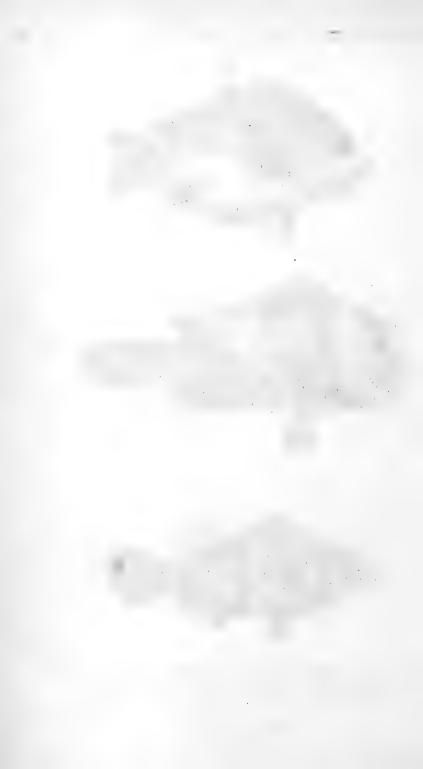


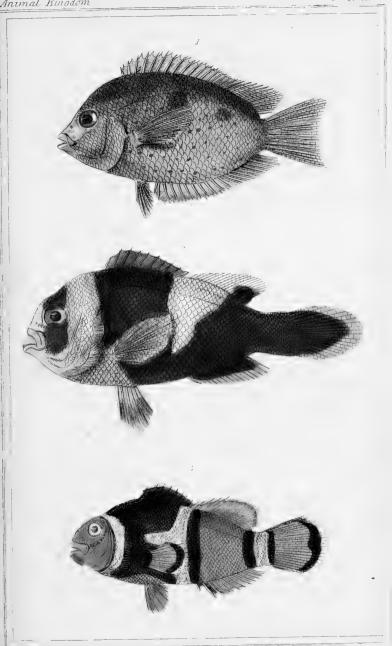


1. Agriopus peruvianus lin. 2. Pelor maculatum lin

: Synanceya clong ata. tuv

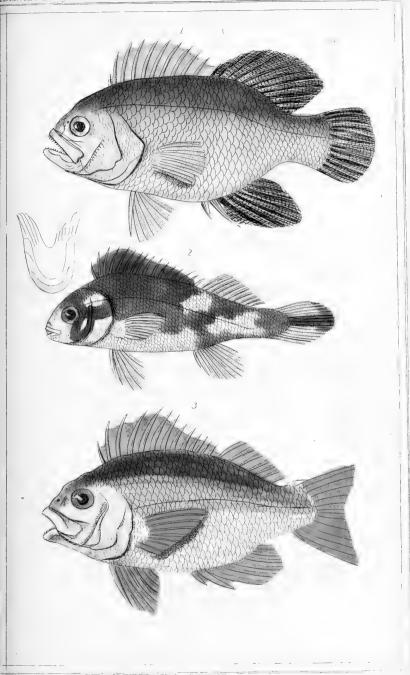
London 6 Henderson 2.04 Bailer





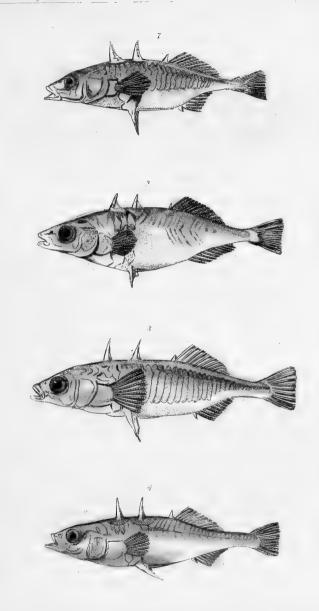
1. Glyphisodon horuschi'n 2. Amphiprion latidarius n. 3 Amphiprion tumeatus n





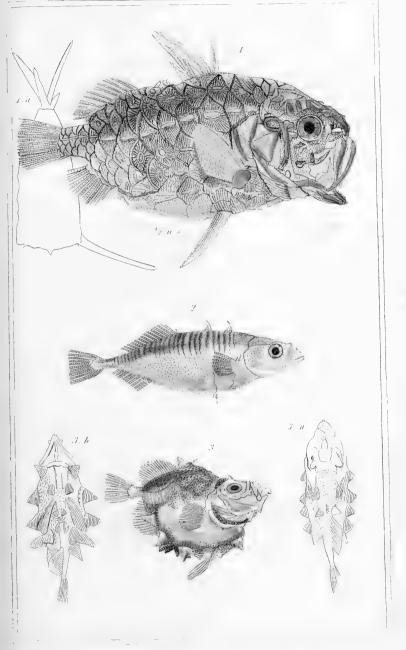
1 Lobotes semnolentus n. 2. Diagramma erientale.n. 3 Diagramma carrirons, i





1. Gasterosteus truchurus lunet l'al. 2. Gasterosteus dymnurus, lunet l'al. 3 Gasterosteus noveberacensis, lunet l'al. 4 Gasterosteus biurus, lunet l'al.

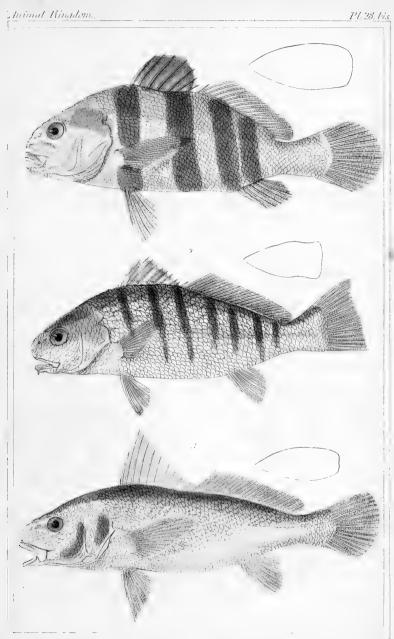




1. Monocentris Japanica, 6w. 2. Gasterosteus brachycentrus iw. 3. Oreosoma ceniferum (w.

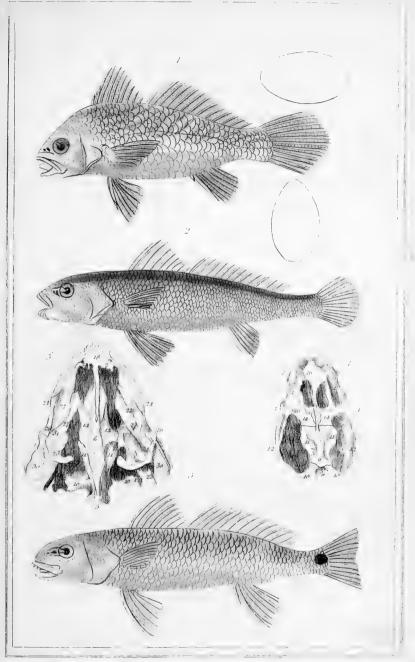
Landon-ti Hendersen 2. Cal Builey





1, Pogonias rasciatus, n/The Banded Pogenius/2, Umbrina vereides n_{+} 3, Micropogon Tinestus n



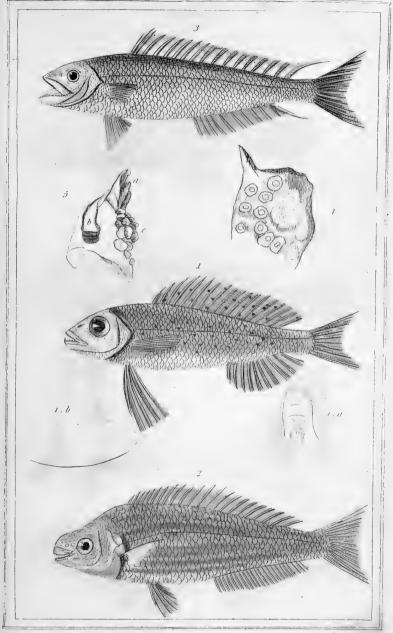


L. Laviums breviceps. Meb. (The Larime | 2 Lepiptovus Francisci Meb. (The Lepiptore of the Island of St. Francis | 3. Coxxina occillata Meb. (The Spotted Gerxina

Adnatemical details of the Brain of the Anabas sennal, 5 Anatemical details of the Brain of the Ophicophale.

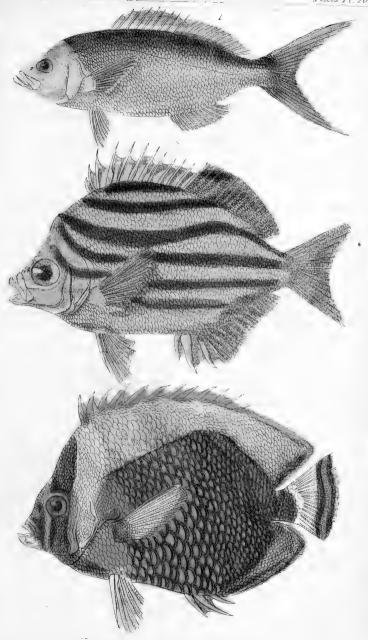
London: 6 Honderson, 2 Old Bailey



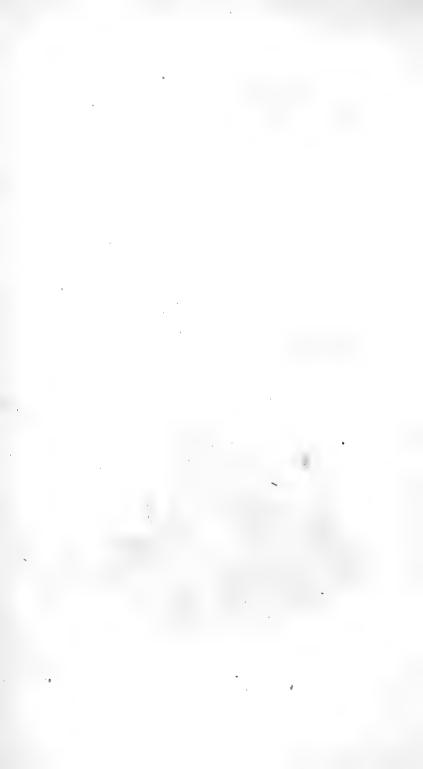


L.M.wna vanierina.Nob. 2. Boops salpa.Nob. 3. Aphavons carulescens.Nob. 4. A fragment of the intermacillary jaw of a Baurades with the melars detached, 5. The superior intermacillary jaw of a Sargus, a. The incisars, b. The jerm of an incisar teath, c. The melars,





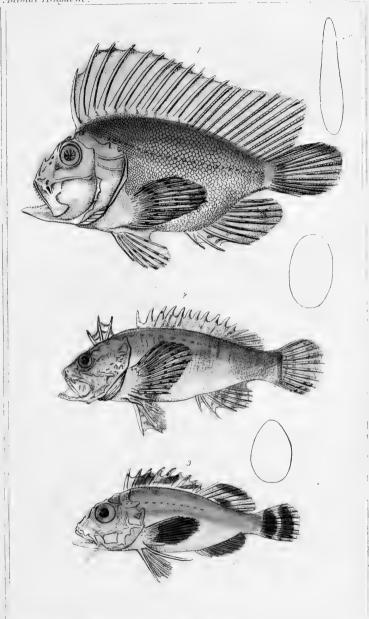
I. Apsilus ruscus, n. 2, Chætodon strinatus, Lanasai 3, Chætodon reticulatus





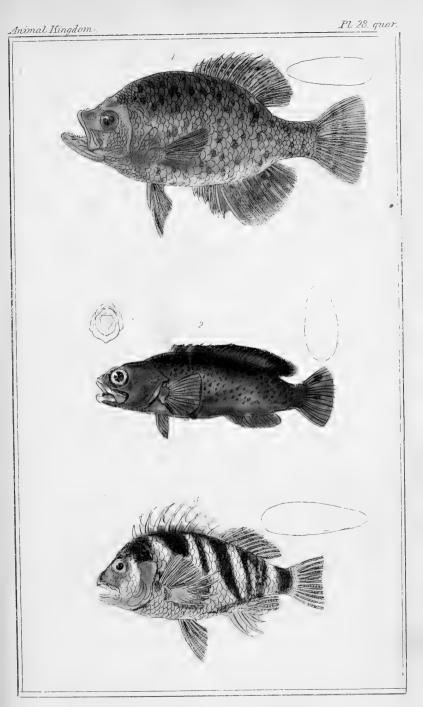
1 Latilus delistus n. 2. Cheilodactylus zenatus n. 3. Macquaria australosia, n





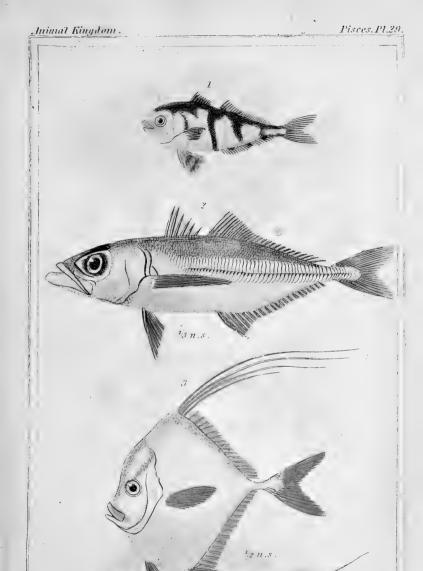
1 Tænianotus triacanthus, Lacep. 2 Apistus trachinoides, 3, Apistus monodactylus, n





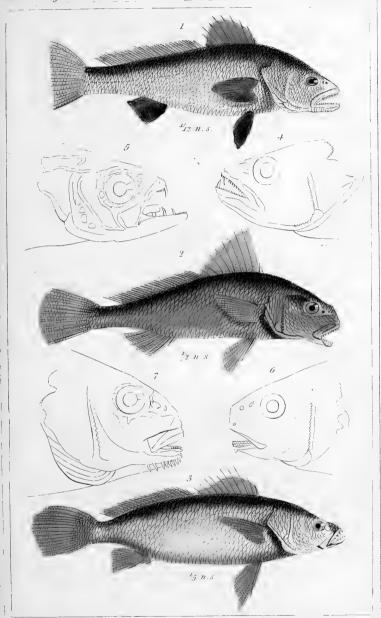
1. Contrarchus sparcides, 2. Rypticus arenatus, 3. Curchites fasciatus



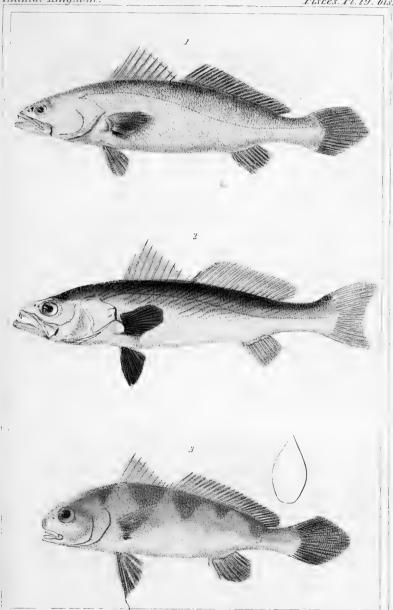


1. Nomeus Peronii / The Shepherd / 2. Carmx boops. / The False Mackerel or Carungul / 3. Gallus agyptiaeus. / The Egyptian Gallus / Curier's Lethyology. Vol. 2. page 210.





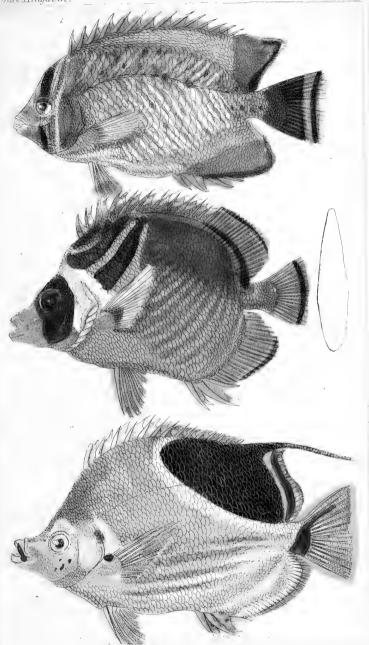
1. Sciana aquila. 2. Corvina Eurceea. 3. Johnins senegalensis. A Head of the Otolithus ruber. 5. Head of the Ancylodon parvipinnis. 6 Head of the Umbrina coroldes. 7. Head of the Pogonia's fasciatus



1. Otolithus terroe. Nob. 2. Otolithus quatucupa. Nob. / The Striped Otolithe/ 3. Corvina labata. Nob.

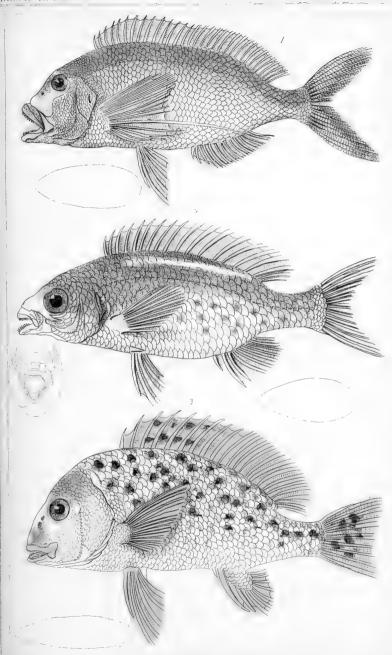
London; 6 Henderson, 2. Old Bailey.





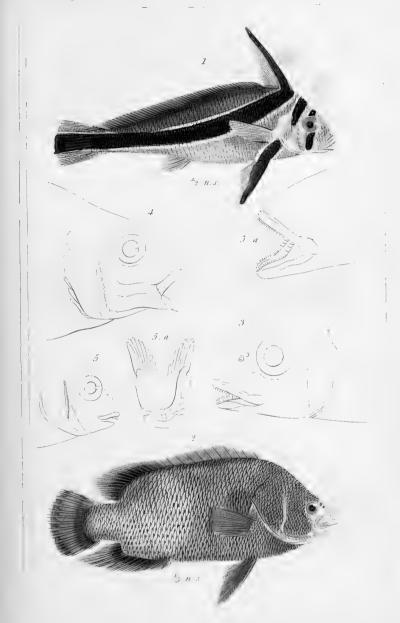
Chartodon striammulus Sel. 2. Chartodon lunula, n. 3. Chartodon ephispium.n





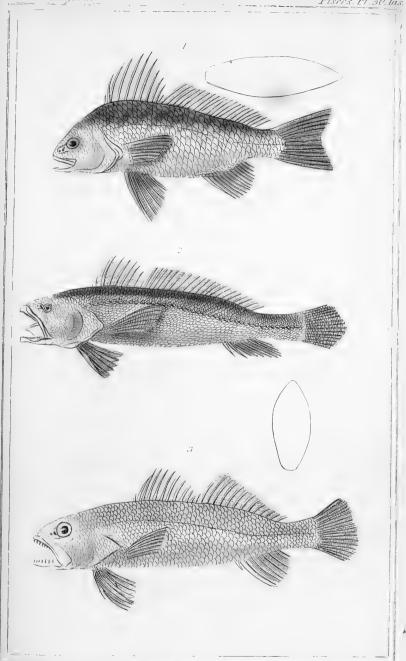
1. Cheilodactylus varponennas, n. 2. Scolopsides Irvogenis n. 3 Diagramma gatherma.n





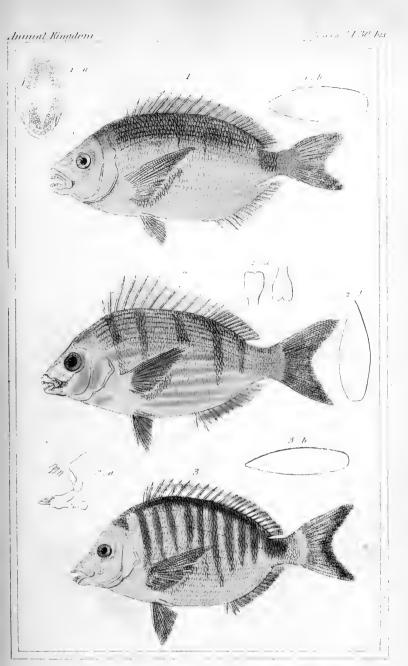
1. Eques balteatus. 2. Lobotes erate. 3. Mead of the Hamulion heterodom. 1. Head of the Pristipoina bilineatum. 5. Mead of the Diagramma erientale





Leiostomus humeralis. Nob. er Johnius humeralis. (w. 2. Nebris microps. Seb. The small eved Selvis | 3. Convina denter Nob. The many tooth Corvina |

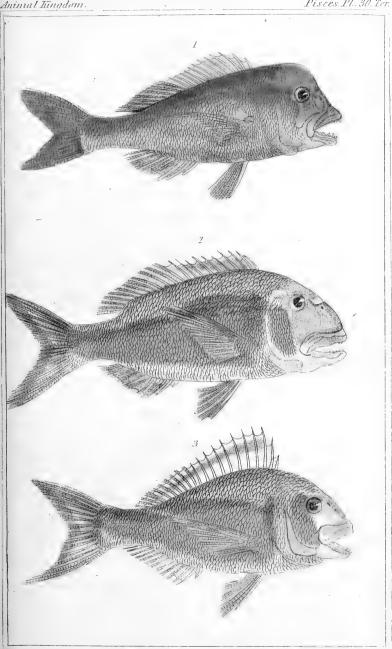




1. Sargus annularis. Nob. 2. Sargus rhumbaides. Nob. 3. Charax puntazzo. Nob. (The Common Funtazzo)

London: 6. Memberson, 2. Uld Whiley.





LChrysophrys gibbiceps. Nob. 2. Chrysophrys crassicostris. Nob 3. Chrysophrys mirata. Nob.

London: 6-Henderson, 2. Old Bailey.





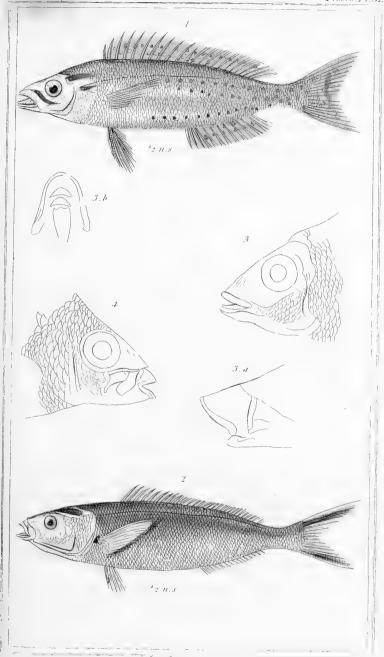
1 Zanclus e mater 2 Her. I as a market





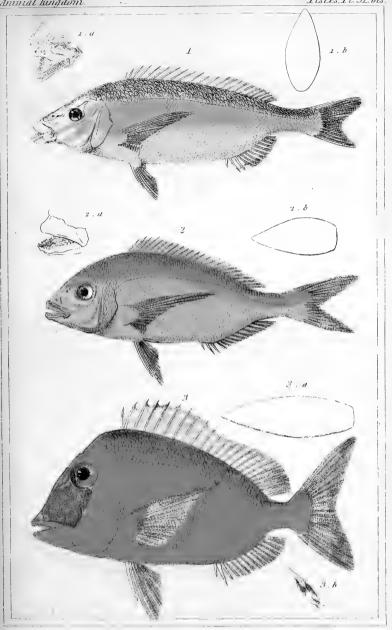
San artist and a second





Smaris alecdo. (The blue spetted Brarel) 2.Cocsio tile, two. 3.Magna vemeriana. two. (Vemers Mendele)
 4.Govves Plumieri, two.

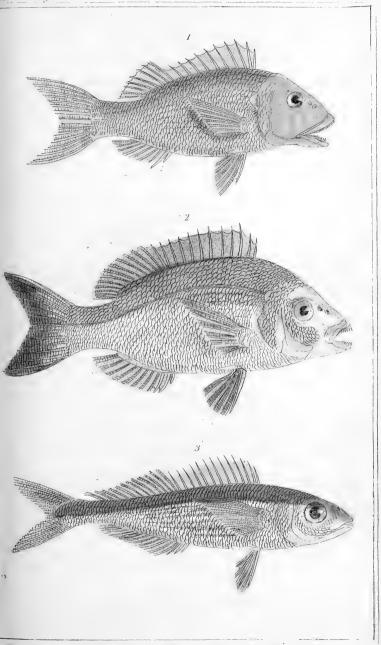




1 Pagellas Kithognathus Seb. 2 Pagellus exetheians Neb. (The Pagel) 3. Pageline columns, Meh.

London 6. Henderson, 1. Old Pailey.

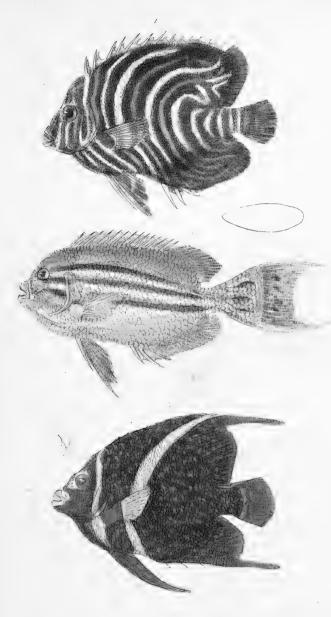




1. Lethrynns genivitatus. Neb. 2. Canthavus vulgaris. Seb.
3. Boops vulgaris. Seb.

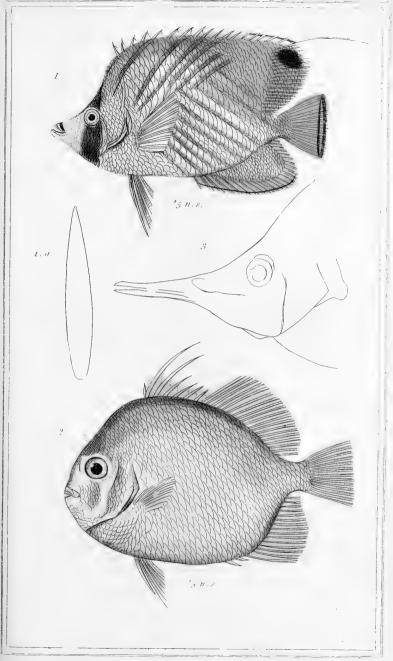
London; 6 Henderson, 2.01d Bailey.





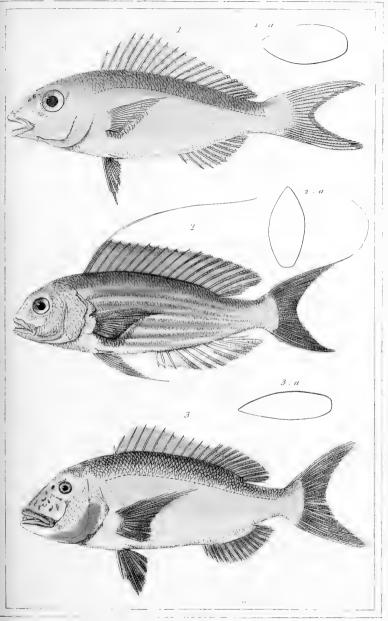
1. Holac anthus semicircularus, $n_s/2$. Holacanthus Lamare en $L_s=2,3$. Pomacanthus cinqulatus e





1. Chartodon setifer. One. 2. Ephippus orbis, One/The Horseman/
3. Wead of the Ephippus lengirestris.

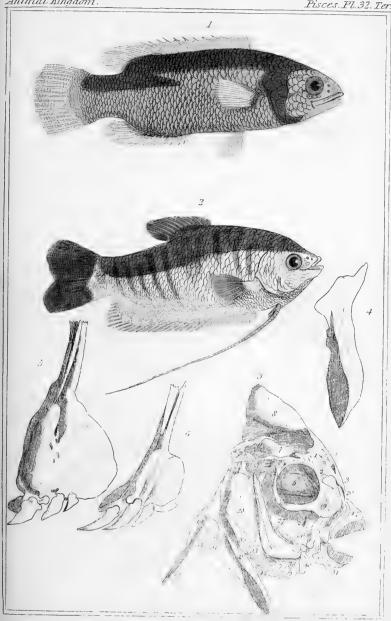




1 Hentex Peronii. Nob. (Peron's Dentex) 2. Dentex filamentosus, Nob.
3. Dentex valgaris, Nob. (The Common Dentex)

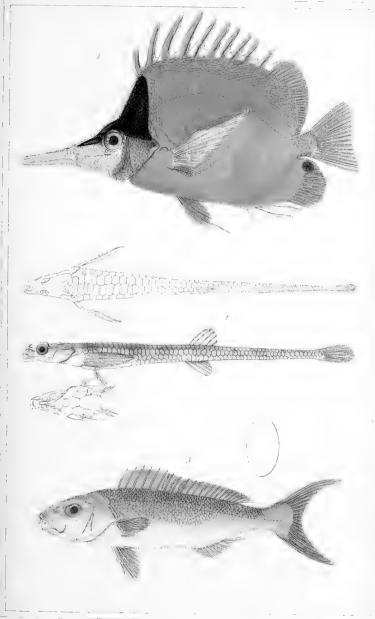
Lindon, G. Henderson, 2. Old Bailey.





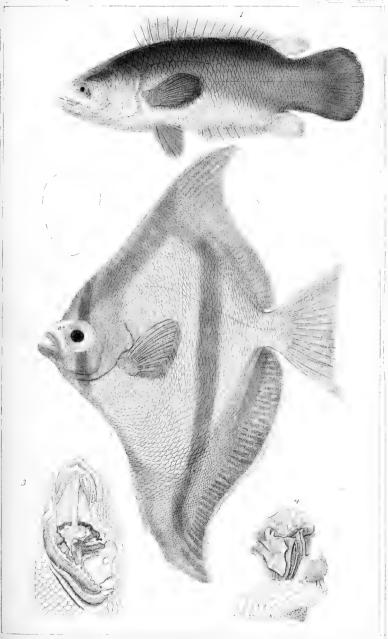
1. Spirobranchus capensis. 2. Trichopus trichopterus. 3. Anatomy of the Brain of the Ephippus gigas. A Shoulder hone. 5 & 6. Interspinal & line benes of the Ephippus gigas.





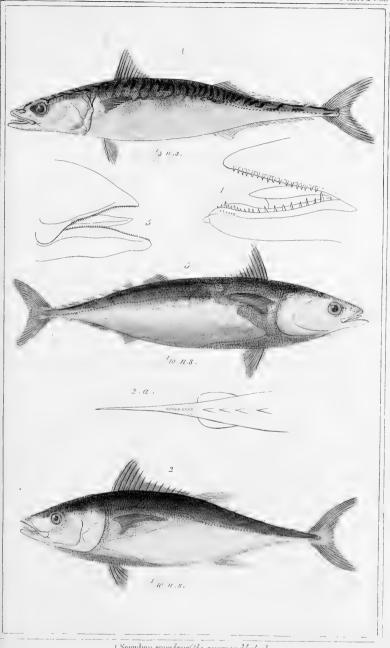
1. Chelmon lengirestris not The Langmenthed Ordinant 2 Aspidophorus meneptarygius, bl., The Aspidophorus with a single Bersal. 3 Aprion virescens.n.





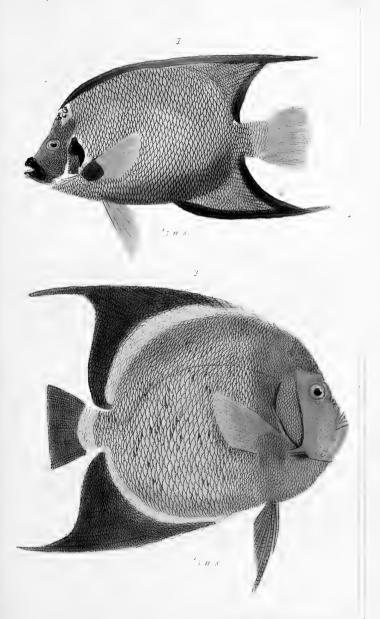
1 Anabas scandens, n. 2. Psettus Seba. n. 3. The Labyrinthal Organ of the Ophicephalus Striatus.
4. Anatomy of the Brain of the Osphromenus Govrana.





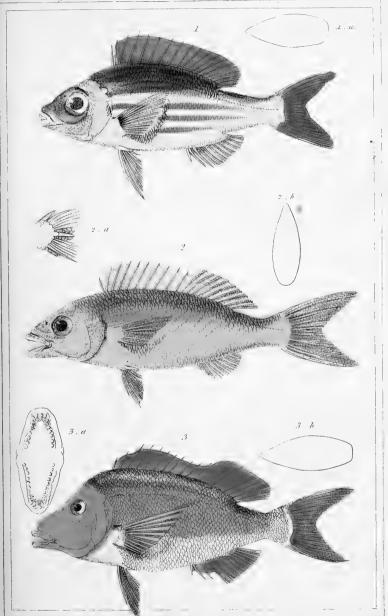
1 Seember scombrus (the common Mackrel)
2. Thy mus rulgars (the Tunn)
3. Auxis Pelei (the Auxis)
1. the mouth with the leeth of the Auxis.
5. the mouth of Pelamys sarda.
Loudon Ollenderson 2. Old Bailey.





1. Holacanthus ciliaris, L. luv. 2. Pomacanthus aureus, luc.



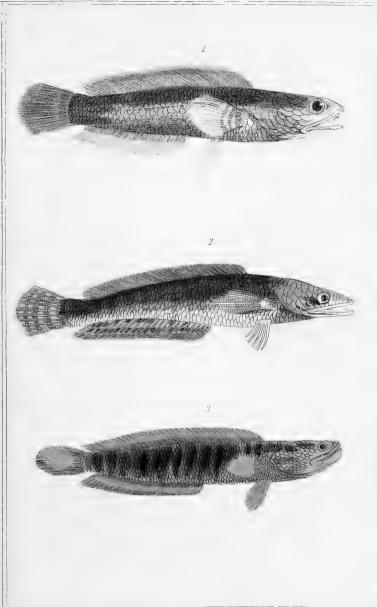


1.Pentapus aurolineatus.Nob./The bolden striped Pentapude / 2.Pentapus porosus.Nob.

3.Lethrynus esculentus.Nob.

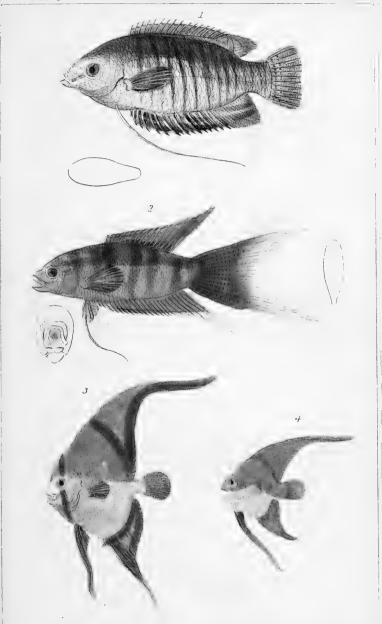
London, 6-Henderson, 2.0ld Builey





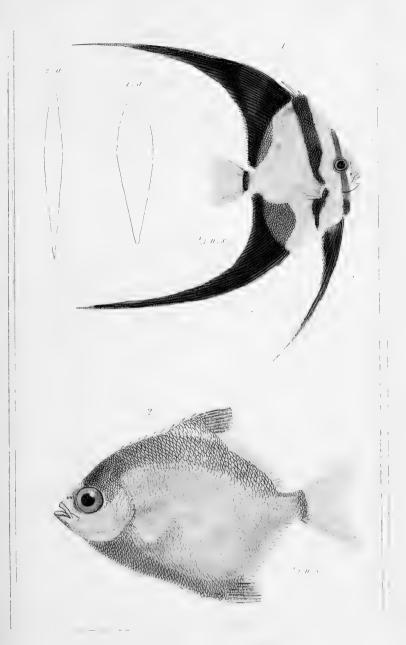
1.0phicephalus linehatus. 2.0phicephalus striatus. #!!
3.0phicephalus grandinosus. Lob.





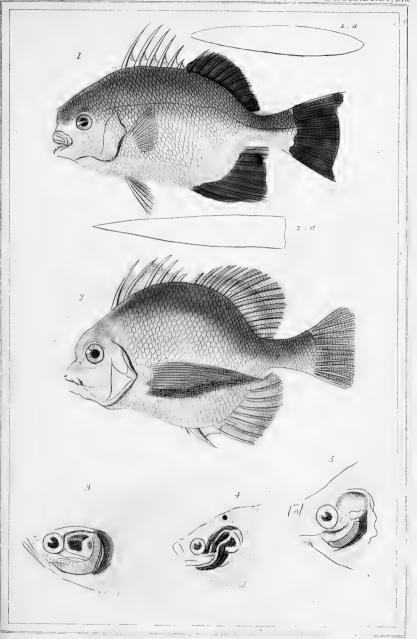
1. Colisa ralgaris, 2. Macropodus renustus e 3 Plates autralatus e, 4 Plates punculatus e





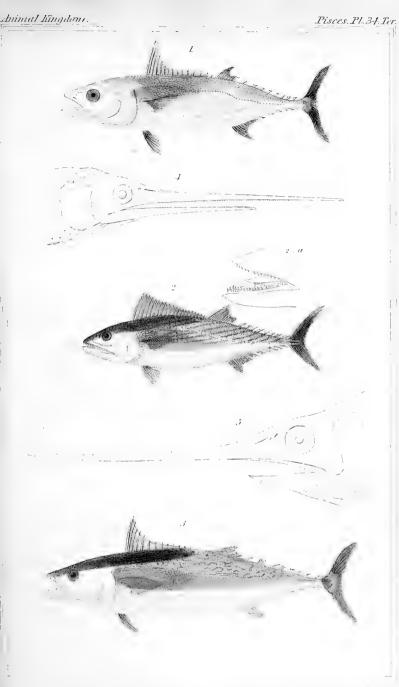
1. Platax binimurdi, liv. 2. Psettus rhambens, liv.



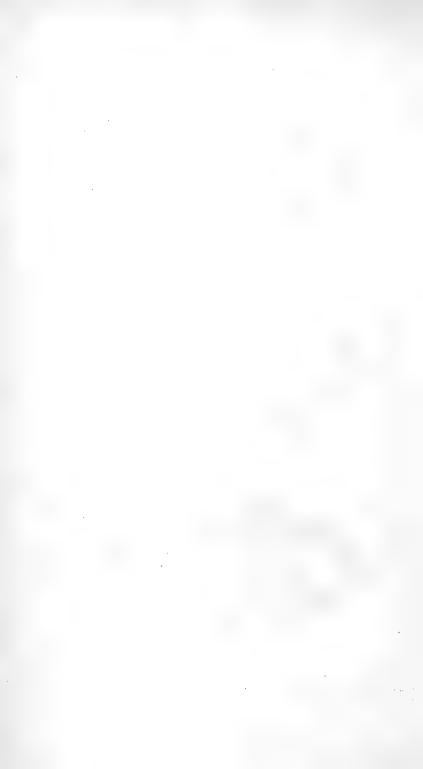


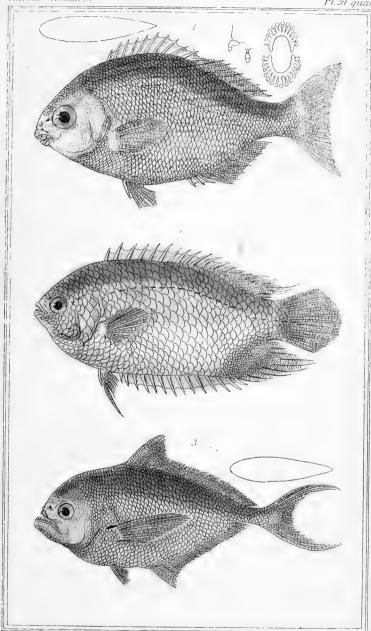
1. Ephippus Gorcensis, Nob. 2. Drepane punctata, Neb.
3. Mead of the Spirobranche, 4. Mead of the Macropode, 5. Mead of the Common Collisa.





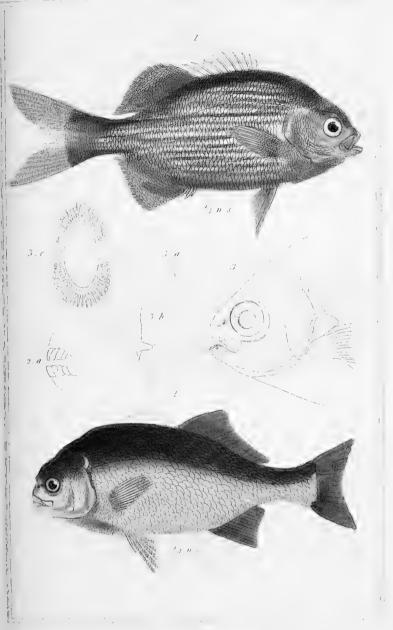
1.Thymmus pelaniys, Neb./The Tropical Banita or vay belived Tanny/ 2. Pelamis sarda. Neb/The common Pelanis/ 2. a Dentition of the Pelamis sarda. 3. Thymmus thunnina Neb./The Thomine/ 4. Wend of the Nophius gladius L./The Sword Fish a young subject \(\shi 5. The same as Fig. 1. but taken from a full grown Fish.





1. Pimelepterus Boscii. Loc. 2. Polyacanthus Hasselti n. 3. Brama Raii.Bl. Schn

Pismes. Pl.

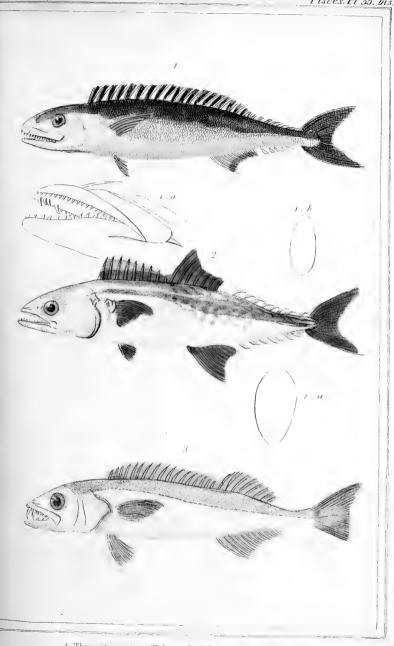


1. Pimelepterus altipinuis. 2. Diptorodon capansts

3. Head of the Pimelepterus Beschi, Lac

London: @Henderson, 2.0hd Batter

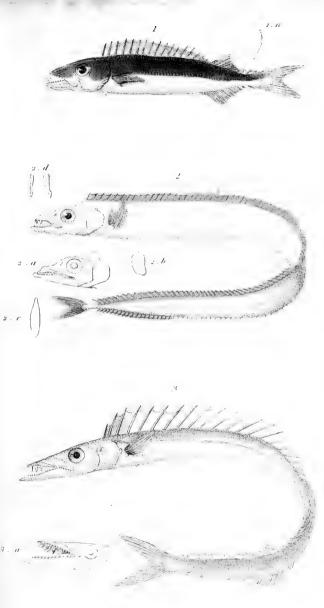




1. Thyrsites atun. Nob. 2. Cybium tritor. Nob. 3. Thyrsites temtopoides

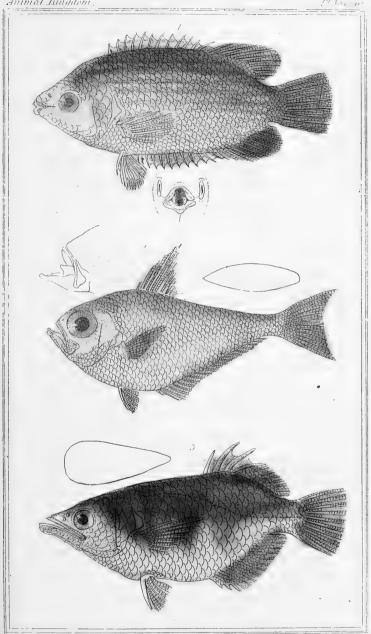
London, G. Wenderson, 2.01d. Bailey.





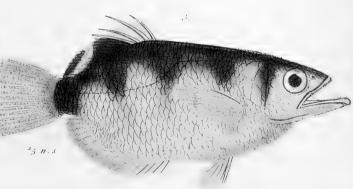
Gempylus prometheus, 36h 2 Lepidopus argyreus, 36h
 Gempylus celaber 35h





l. Helostoma Temmieleri. Ret $\mathcal{VH}/2$ Pempheris taitensis,
n3Toxotes jacadatern

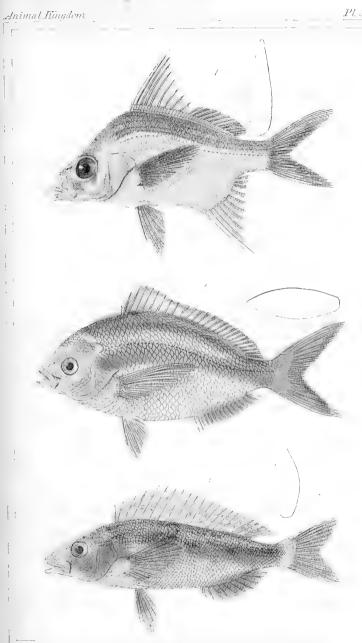




 ${\it 1.Brama.Raii.Bl.}, \ \ {\it 2.Pempheris.mecicana.}$

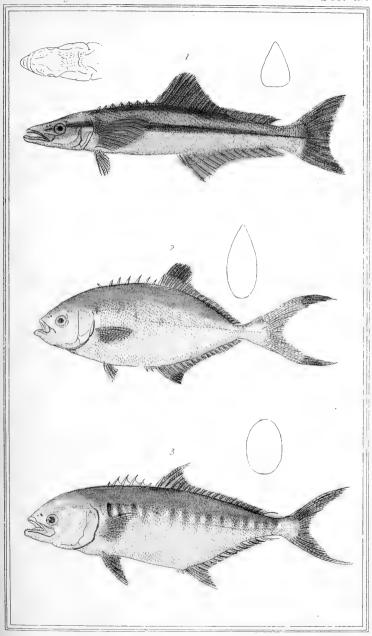
 $3. \ {\bf Toxotes} \ juculator. \ Sh.$



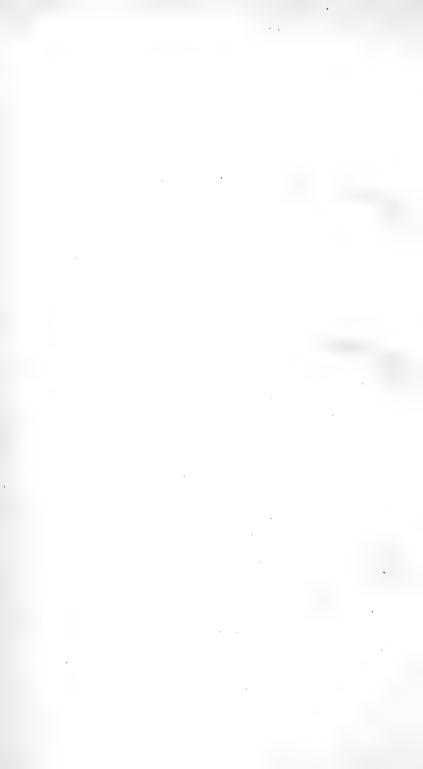


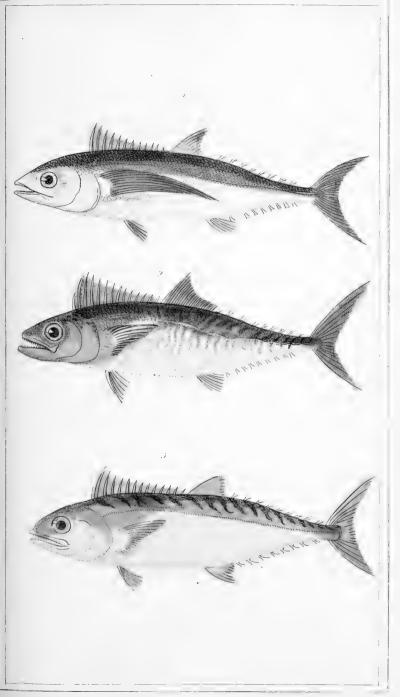
1. Gerres plumieri.n. 2. Casio erythrogaster, n. 3. Smaris chryselis i





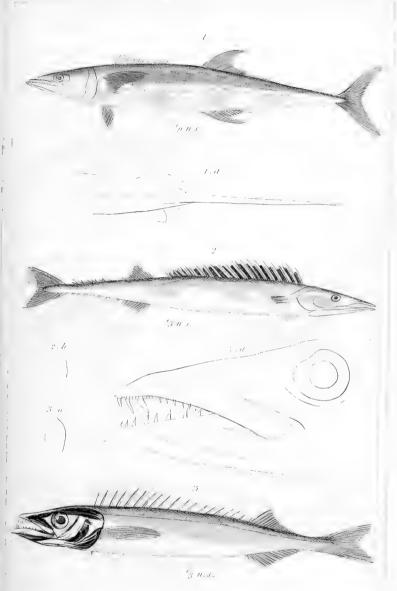
1, Elacate atlantica,n. 2. Lichia glarces,n, 3 Lichia vadige,n





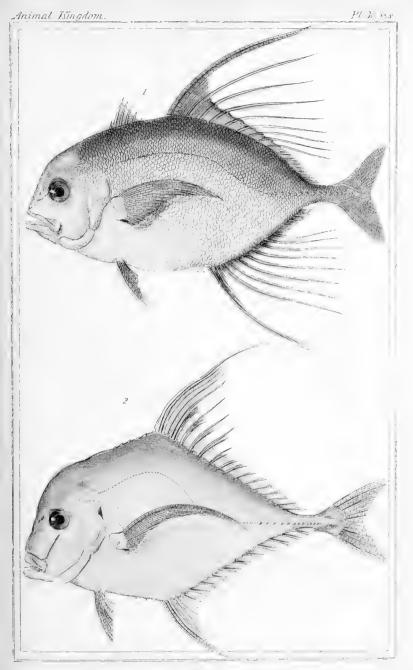
1. Thynnus alaslonga. 2 Thynnus brachypterus 3 Thynnus brevipinnis.





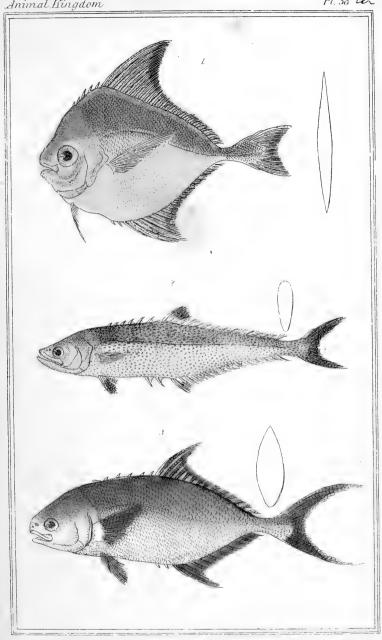
1. Cybium lineolatum. (The leng Tassand) 2. Thyrsites chilensis. (The White Thyrsites)
3. Gempylus promethous. (The Gempyle)





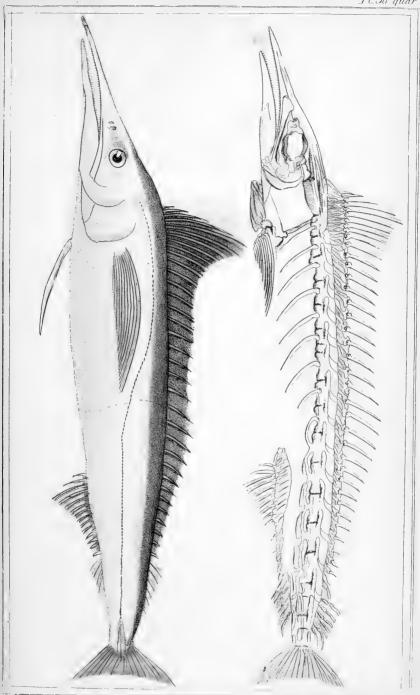
L Olistus Malabaricus, Cur et Val. 2, Seyris indica, Cur et Val.



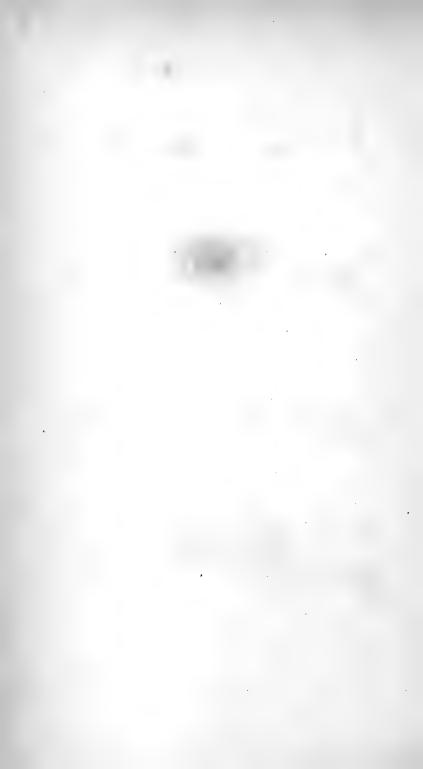


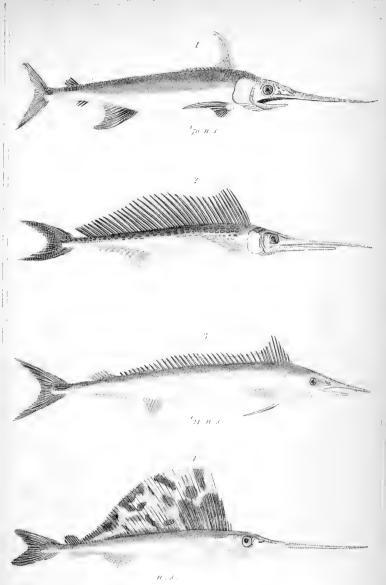
1. Apolectus stromateus, n. 2. Chorinemus Sancti Petrin, 3. Trachinotus pumpanus, n





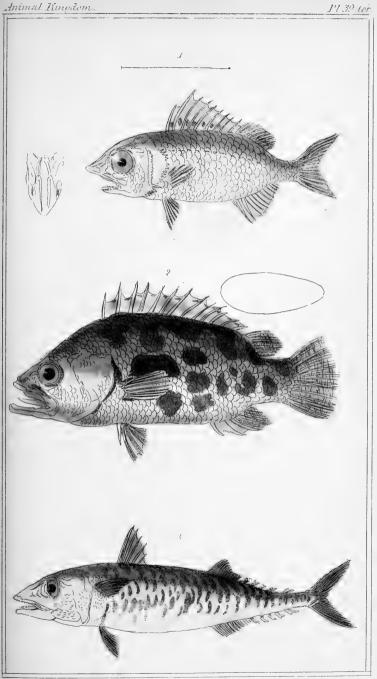
1. Tetrapterus Indicus nob 2 Skeleton of the Tetrapterus, Belene Rair.





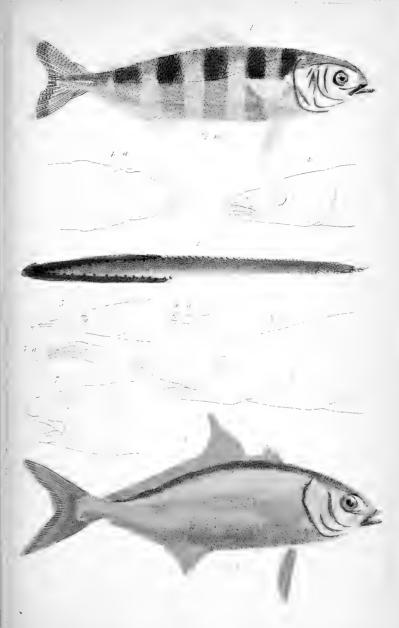
1. Xiphias gladius. L. 2. Same Fish but of younger age. 3. Tetrapturus belone, Raf. 1. Histiophorus pulchellus.





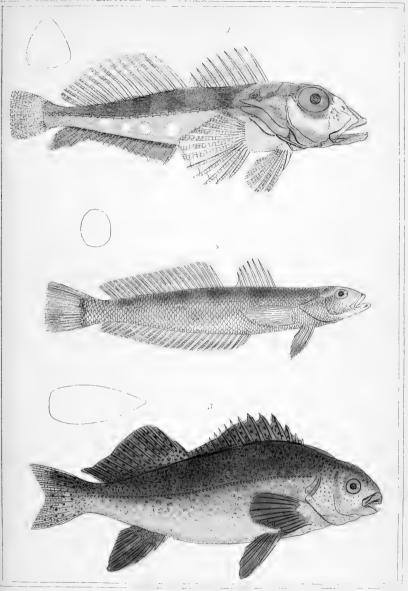
1. Rhynchichtys pelamidis. n. 2. Nandus marmoratus. n. 3. Scomber colias Gm.





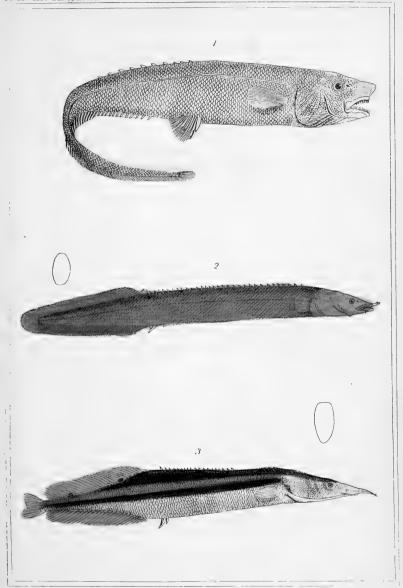
L.Nauerates indicus. 2. Mastacemblus muculatus. 3. Seriola Rivolti. 4. Read of the Elacate attritica. 5. Read of the Phynchobdella aral. 6. Read of the Mastacemblus armatus. 7. Read of the Notacanthus misus, 81.





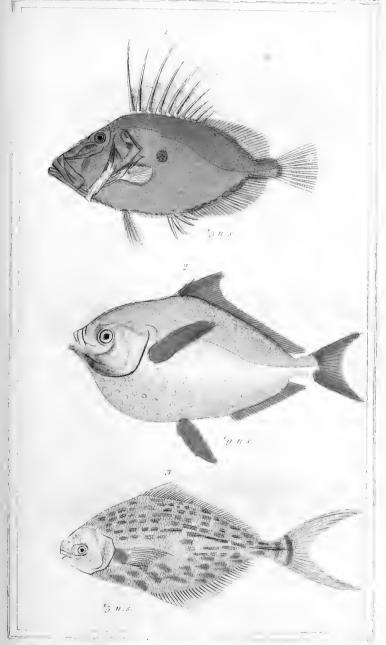
1. Bovichtus diacantlins, n. 2. Aphritis Urvillii,n. 3. Aplodactylus punctatus, n.





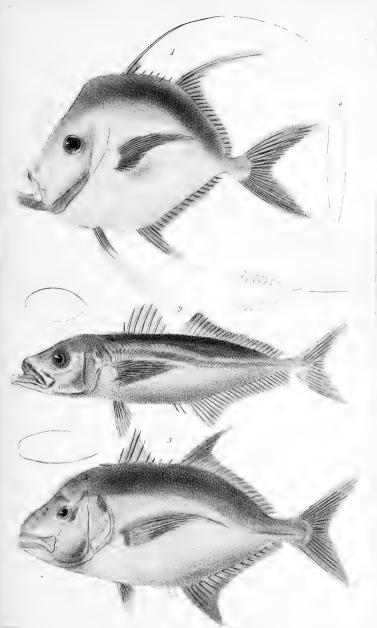
1. Notacanthus nasus. Bl. 2. Mastacemblus armatus, n. 3. Rhyuchobdella oral, n





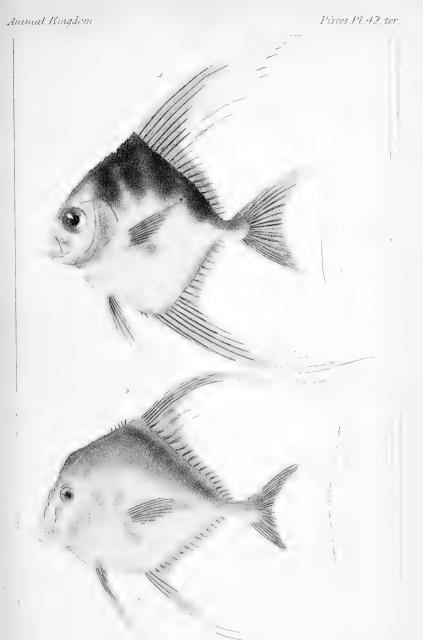
1.Lens faber. L. / The common Dory / 2.Lampris guttatus. Retr. / The Moon Fish of Lacepede / 3. Stromateus fialula. L. / The Mediterranean Pompet /





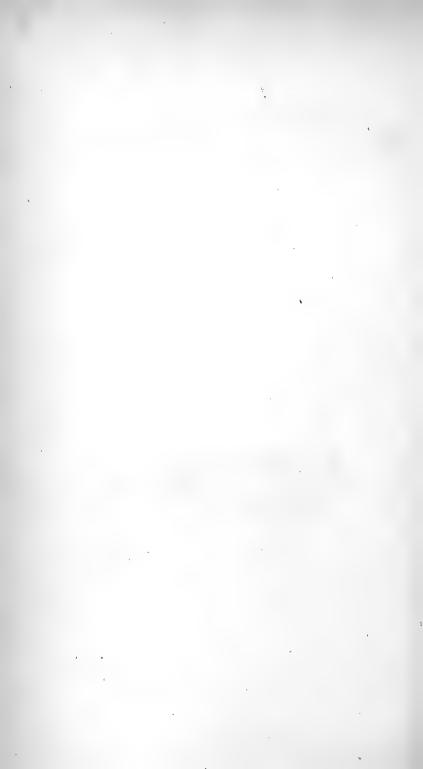
1. Argyreyosus tomer. Lacep. 2. Caranx truchurus, Lacep. 3. Caranx dvyseploys, n

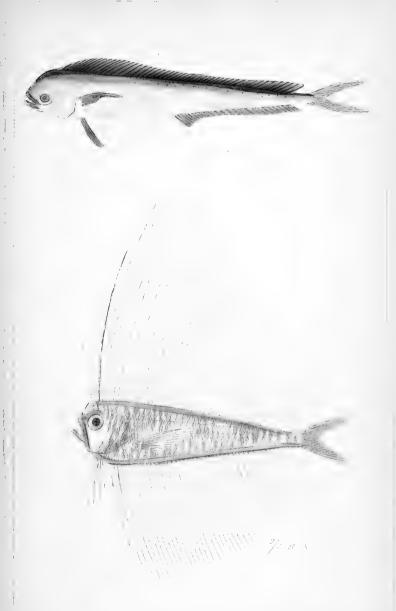




1. Blepharis sutor, n, 2 . Gallichtys major, n .

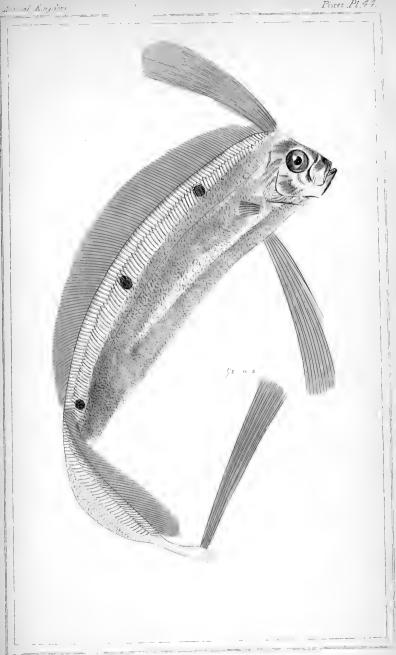
London G. Honderson 2 Old Bailey.





1. Coryphona arorina Count lad 2. Pterachs Archipterus Count Val.



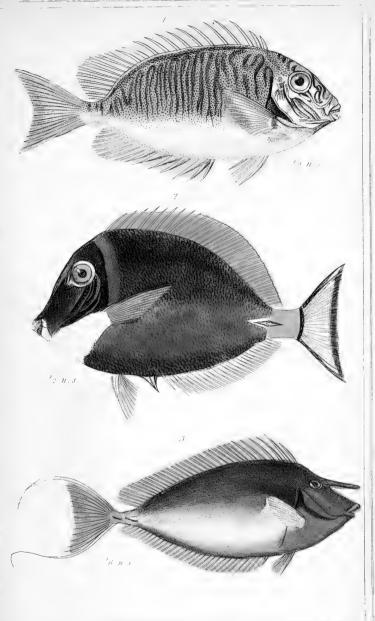


Gymnetrus falx Cuv

1. ondon. G. Henderson 2 Old Bailey.



Pisers.Pl. 15.

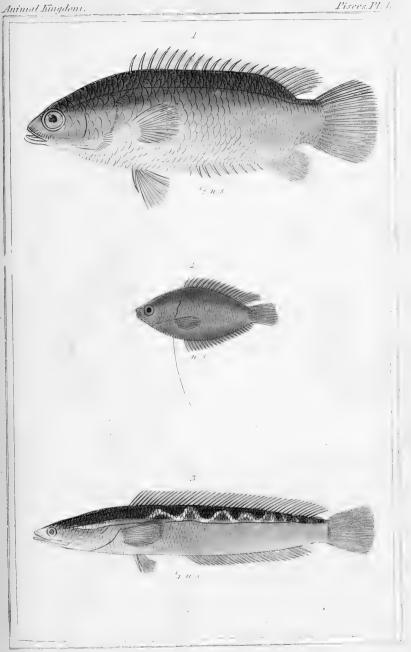


1 Sigamus doliatus. 2 Acanthurus beli imus.

3. Aaseus lemme em

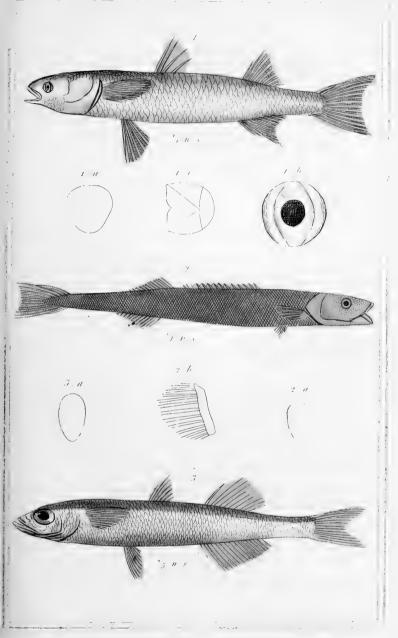
London-ti Handerson ' Old Bailes





1. Anabas testudineus, Bl. 2. Polyacanthus colisa, Ihan 3. Ophicephalus serpentums



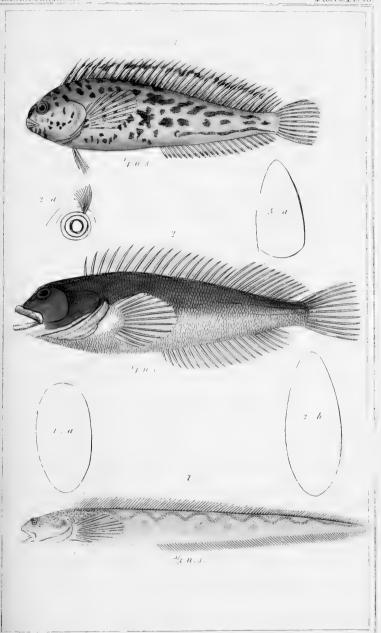


1. Mugil cophale. 2. Tetragonurus tuvirri, Risso.

3. Atherina presbyter.

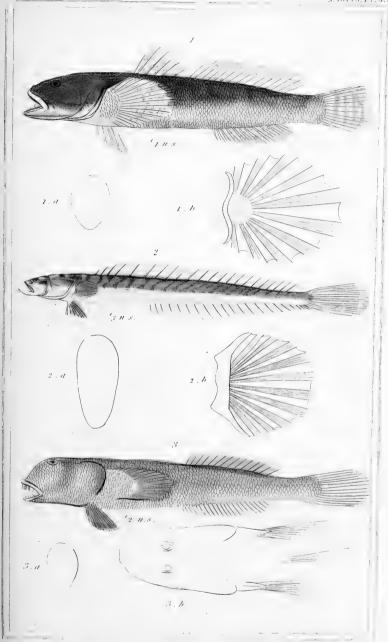
Lendon G. Henderson, 2. Old Bailey.





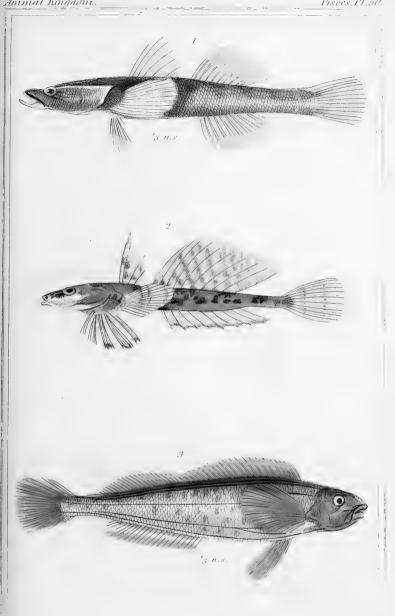
1. Blennins palmicornis. 2. Climas pectinifer
3. Zoarces blennoides





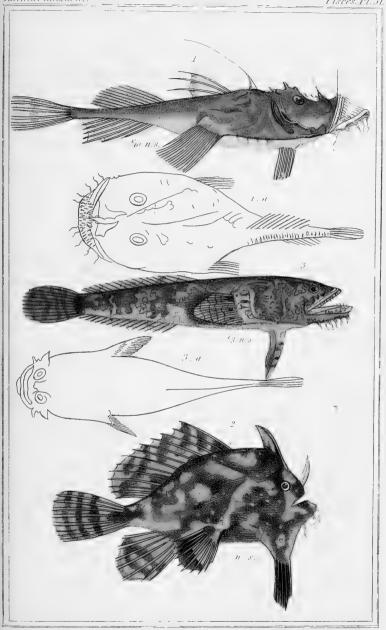
1. Gobius capito, in The great Geby or Sea Gadgeon | 2. Gobioides Broussonelii. The great Gobioides of Broussonett. | 3. Periophtalmus Freyeinetii





LEleotris dermitatrix, liv. / The Sleeper / 2. Callionynus fasciatus. / The fasciated fallienymus; 3. Chirus decagrammus. Pall. The Ten Striped Chirus)



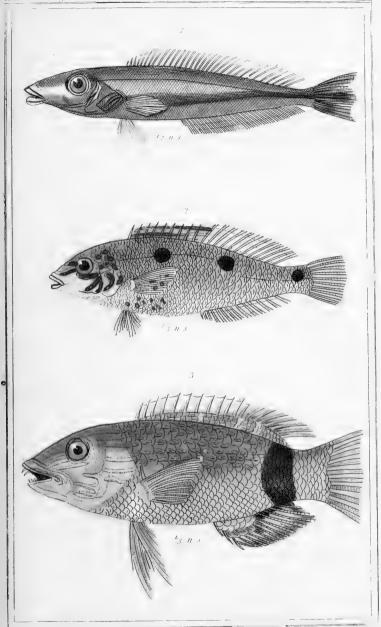


1.Lophins piscatorius 2.Antennarius nesogallicus

3.Batrachus eurmannunsis

London, 6. Henderson, 2.0ld Bailey

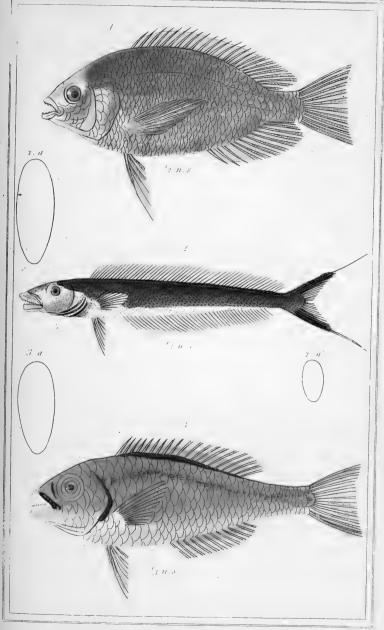




1. Labrus vittatus, Quoy and bayen 2. Julis trimaculata, Quoy and bayen 3. Crenilabrus Chabrolii, Less.

London 6 Henderson, 2.01d Bailes

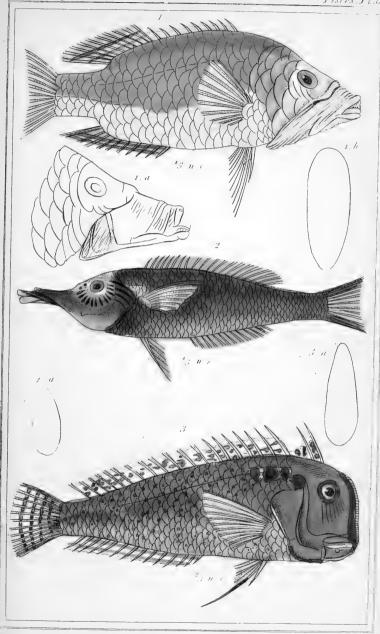




1. Chromis nilotica, Cuv. 2. Malacanthus furcatus, Cuv

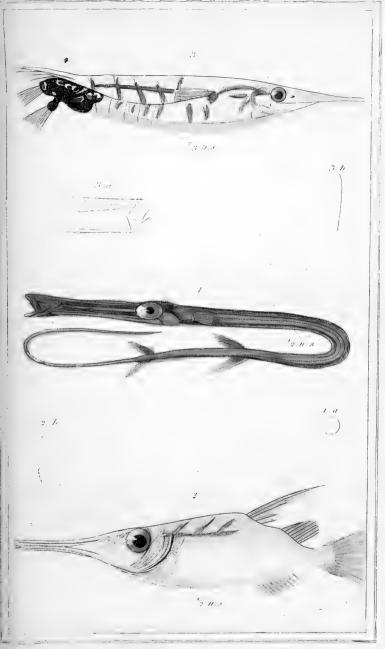
3. Scarus creticus, Aldrey, Cuy





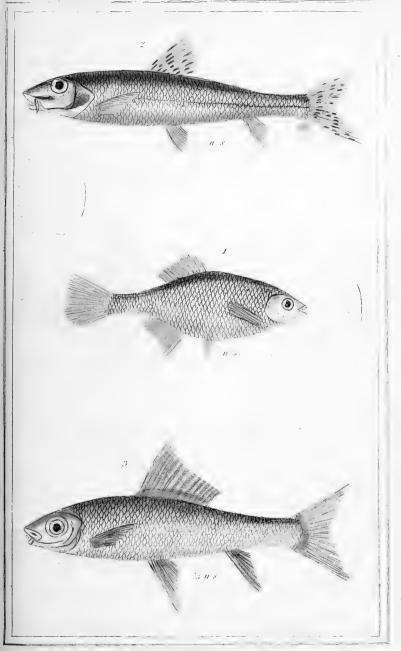
1. Epibulus insidiator Poll; inc. 2. Gomphosus viridis, inc.
3. Xiciehthys evanirostris, tim





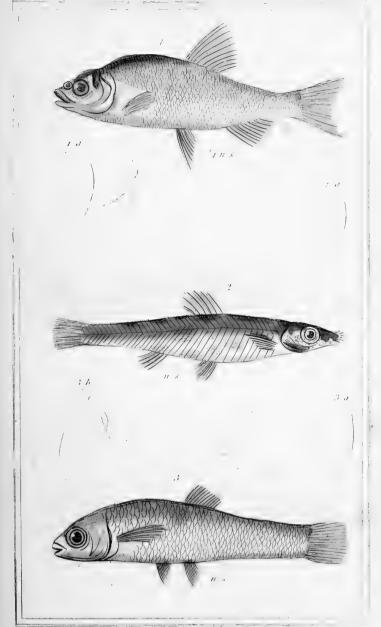
L'Essalsaciontalmeursa. The Tobacca pipe Fish also called Flute Month. 2 Contriscons scalapar L. The Sea Suige. 3, Amphiside scatatus L. The Shielded Sea Suige.



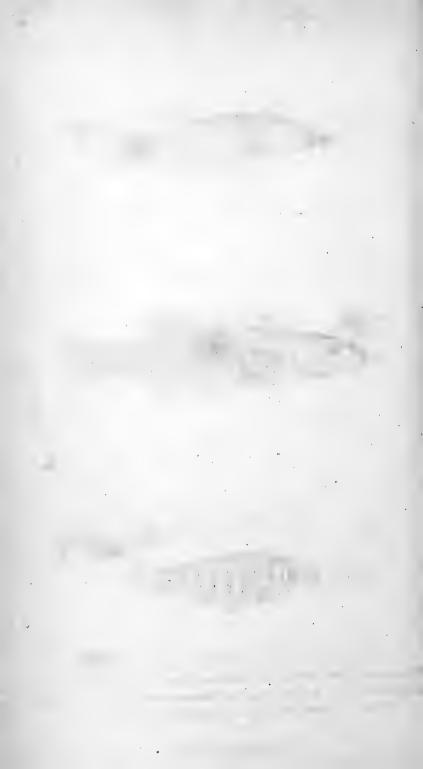


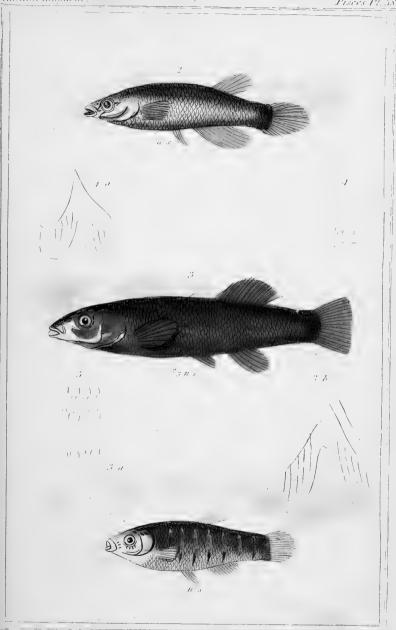
1.Cyprinus amaras, The Amaraus Carp / 2. Goldo vulgaris. The common Sea Gudgeon
3 Laboo nilations desg. The Mullet of the Nile





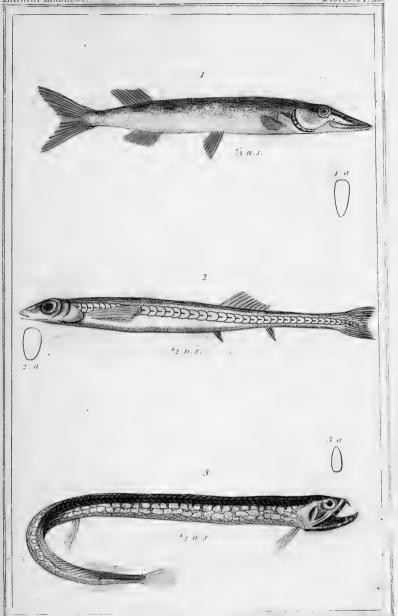
1. Louvi sexts thus, Bloch, The Albe commonly called the White Fish 2. Colitis barbahala Lin, (The common Bande Louch) 3. Pocilia unipunctata, Val. The One detted Vaculia



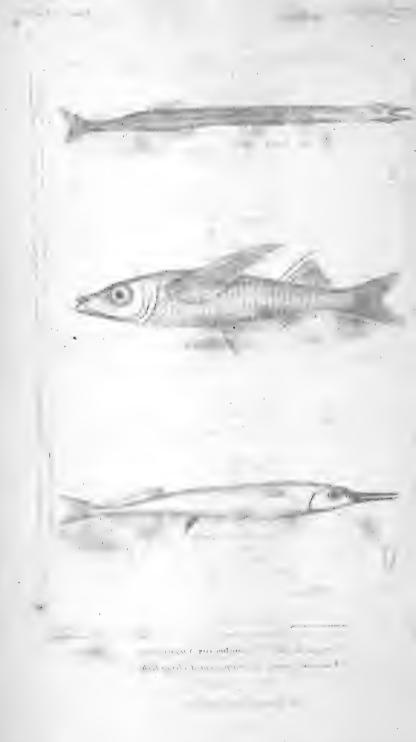


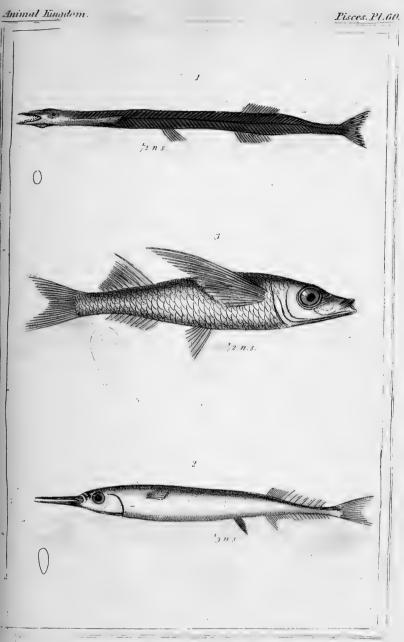
LLebias fasciata Nat/The fasciated Lebias / 2. Fundulus brasiliensis Nat. (The Fundule of Bravil 3. Cyprinodon flavulus, Val. 4. Anatomical details of the Fundalus fasciatus, Val. The Fasciated Fun dule | 5. Pentition of the Lebias rhombeidalis Nat. (The Rhombeid Lebias



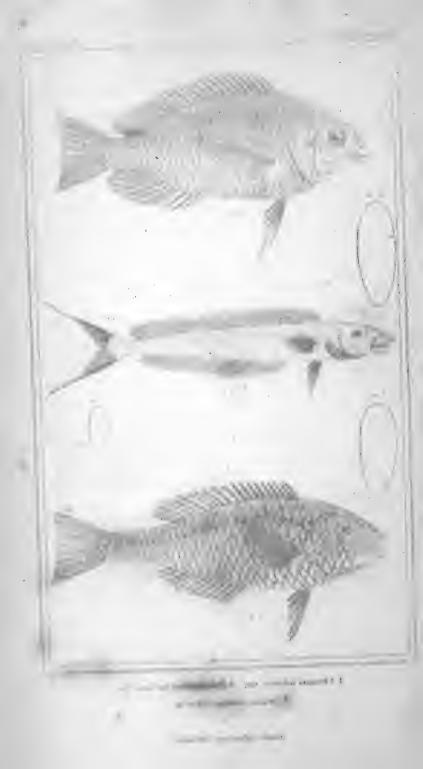


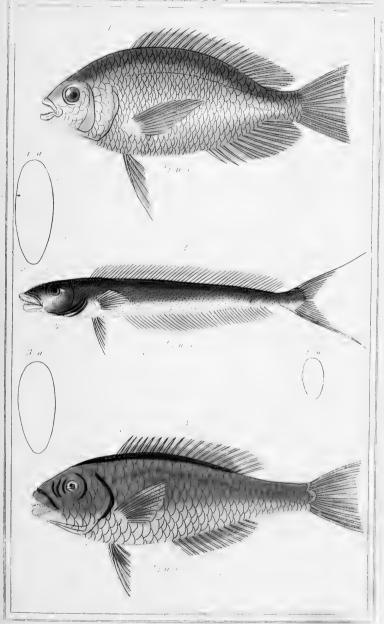
1.Esox lucius. I. The Common Pike! 2.I.Sexostoma mediterranea. [The Mediterranean Microstoma 3. Stomias barbatus. Risso. [The Barbed Stomias]





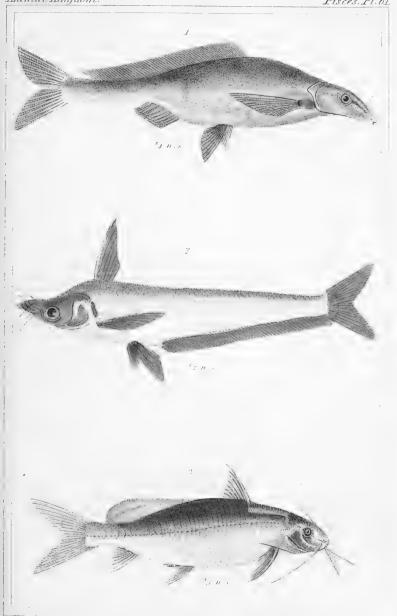
- 1. Salaux juscus. 2. Scombresox Saurus Bloch.
- 3 Exocetus acutus. The sharp snouted Flying Fish /





1. Chromis nilotica, two. 2. Malacanthus furcatus, two.
3. Swarus creticus Albrev two

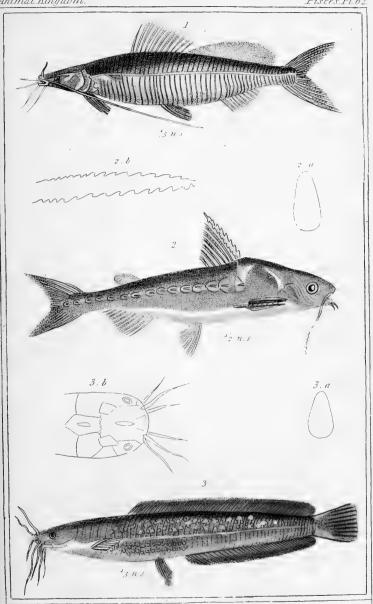




1. Mornyans exertinchus, Geoff, two. (The True Mornyrus exertinchus of the Ancient Egyptians) 2. Schilbe mystus. Geoff. (The Silure of the Mile) 3. Synodontis scheilun, Geoff. The That of Egypt



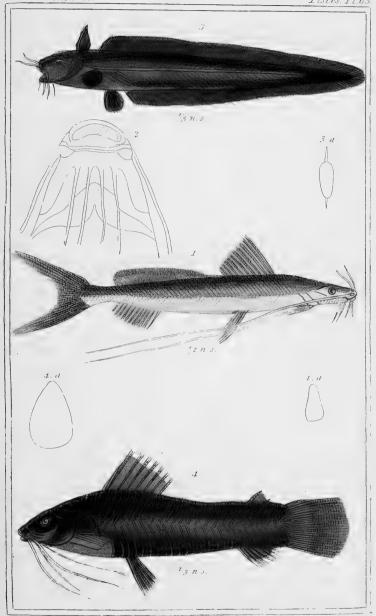




1.Bayard fittle Cur. 3 Val. 2. Dorns derivalis tim & Val.
3. Heterobranchus punctutus tim & Val

London & Hender, on 2. Old Vantes



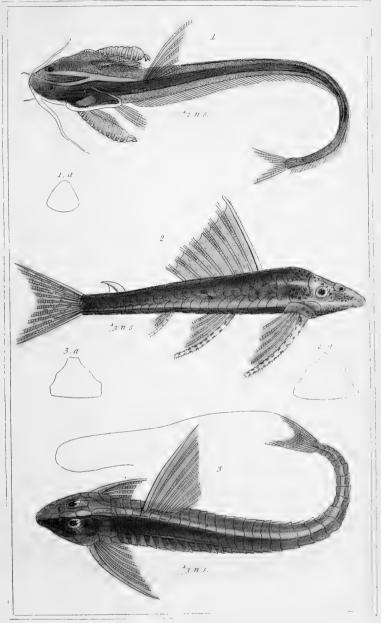


1. Porcus bayad, Geoff & Cav. 2. Month of the Pimelode's Blachii, Cav. & Val.

3. Plotosus albilahris, Cav. & Val.

4. Callichtless longifilis, Cav. & U.

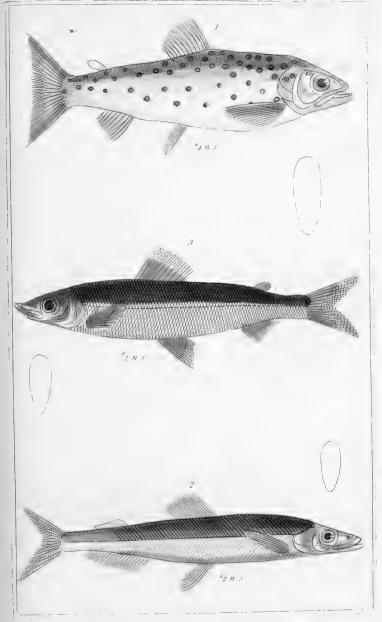




Aspredo ectocirrus, lur. 2. Hypostomus pleiostemus, lue
 3. Loricaria l'ataphractu, Lin. lue

London: G. Henderson, 2, Old Bailey

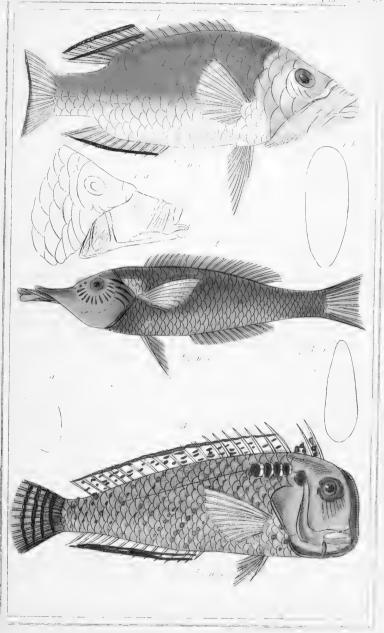




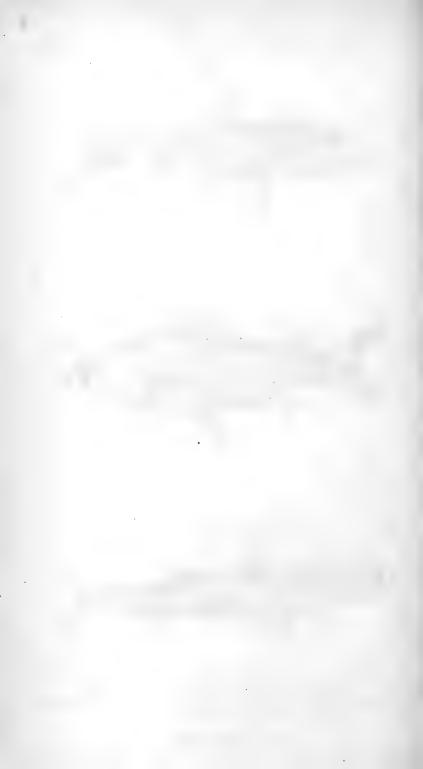
1. Salmo farie. I. las. (The limmon Front) 2. Mallotus grownlandieus. II. las. (The limelan) 3. Corogemus asyrlinelas. I. liv. (The Inverent)

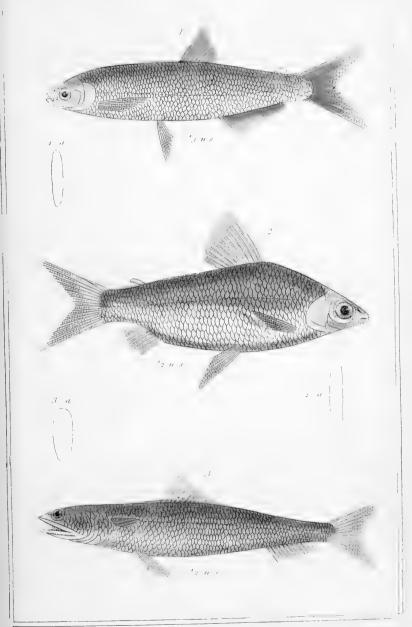
London: 6. Henderson 2. Old Builey.



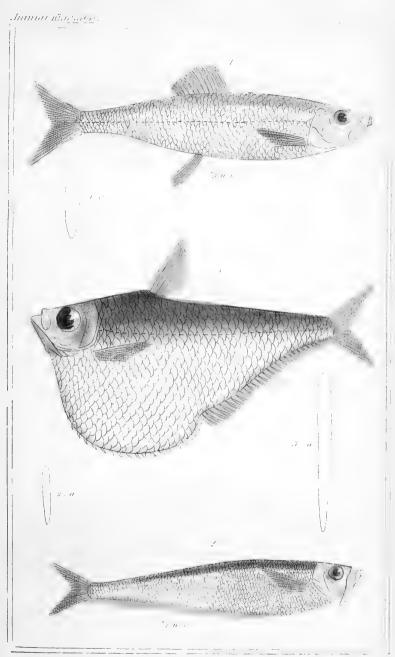


4 Epibulus msuhator Pall, im 2. Gomphosus gradis em 3. Xivichthys comirastres, im

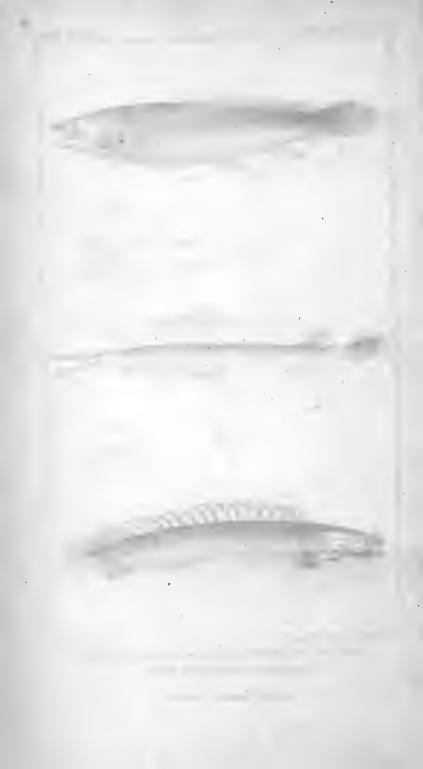


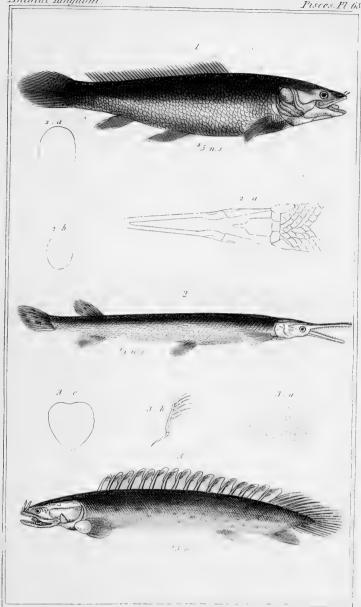


1 Myletes Hasselquistii. Gw. / Semetimes called the Salmon of the Nile (2. Curimuta Gilbert, Quey & Gayon 3. Saurus mediterraneus, Gw. / The Mediterranean Saurus)



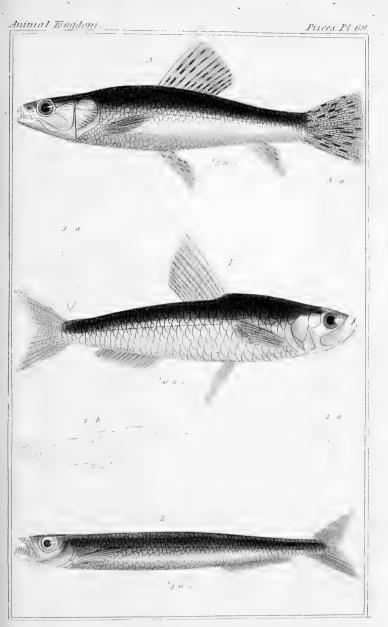
1. Chipea harengus, Lin. / The Common Herring / 2. Guathobolus mucromitus, lic.
3. Pristigaster Americanus, Civ. The American Pristigaster



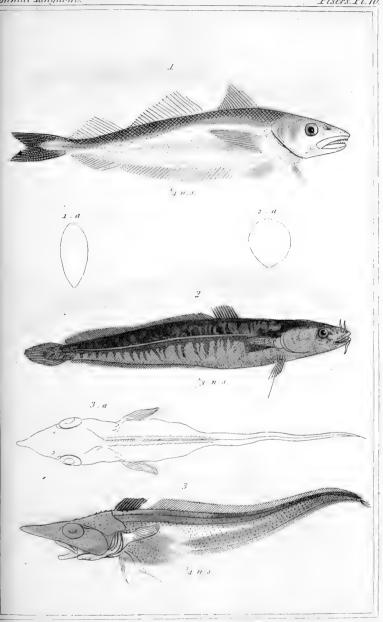


1. Anria calva, Lin / The Intia" 2. Lepisostens osseus, L. / The Lepisosteus 3. Polypterus bichir, Geoff, (The Bichir



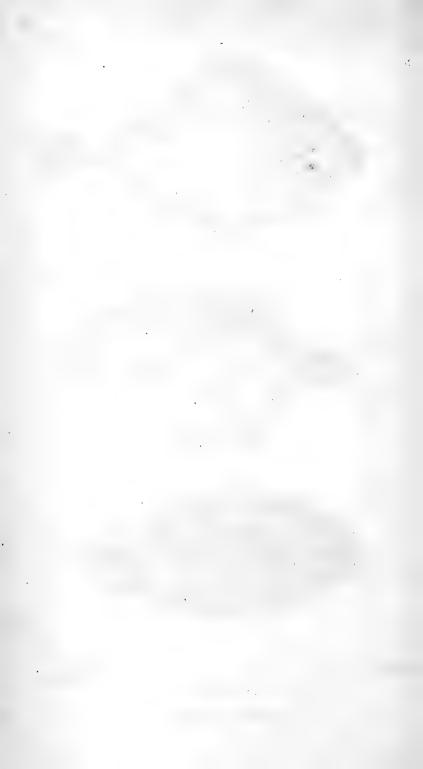


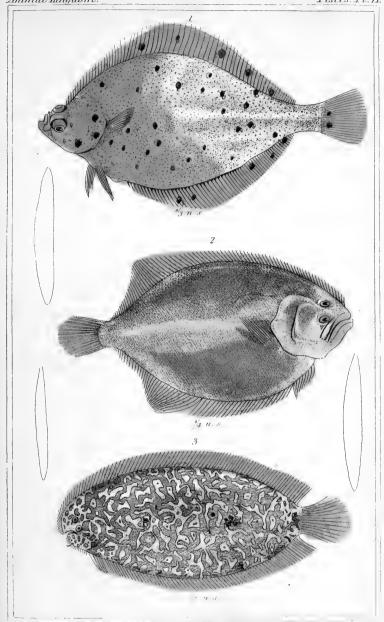
LMegalops eyprineides. M./The great Segalope / 2. Chivocontrus dartee, Schu. The many tooth Chirocentrus / 3. Evithvirus malabaricus M. The Erythvin of Malabar



LGadus merlangus. L/The Whiting. 2. Lota vulgaris. /The common Ling)
3. Lepidoleprus carlorhynchus. Kisso.

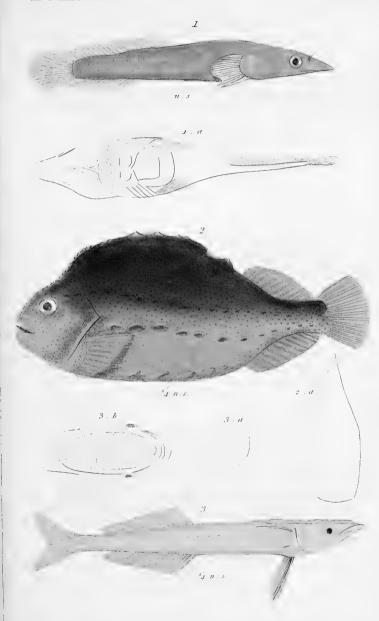
London; 6.Henderson, 2.01d Barley.





1.Platessa limmda.L./The Bab 2. Rhombus / Platessa rhombus.L./The Barbue or oval Turbot/
3. Achirus n . novatus, Jac./The marbled Achirus |





1. Lepadogaster gonan, Iac. 2. Cyclopterus lumpus, L. (The Lump Linker) 3. Echeneis remora, L. (The Remora)





1 Muyama manella Liu. The tennical Eel 2. Gymnotus electricus. L. The terminatus also called the Electrical Eel

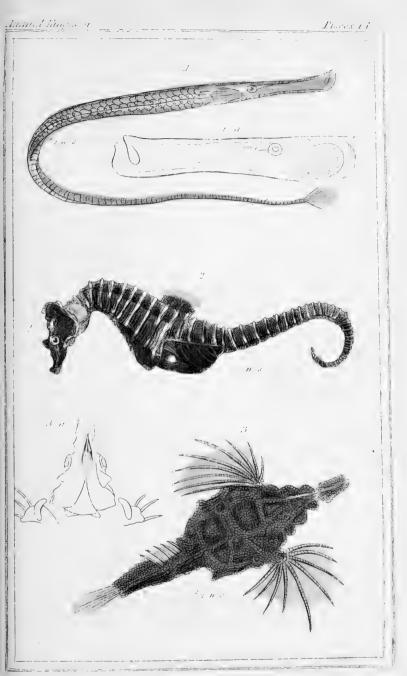
London 6 Henderson . . . Butter





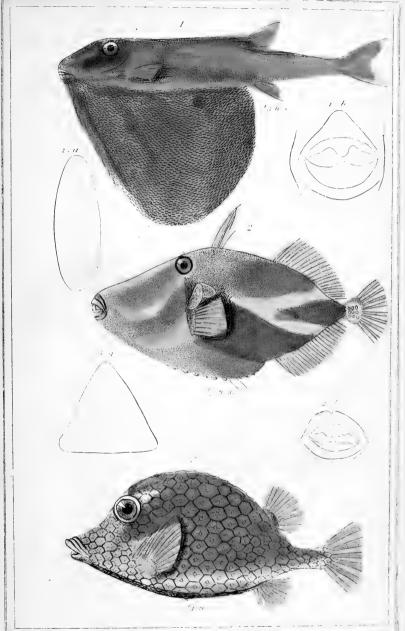
 $\begin{array}{ll} \text{LOphidium} \ \textit{barbatum}. \textit{W.The learner Benzelle} / 2. \text{Animodytes} \ \textit{tehranes} \ \textit{El. The baren} \\ 3. \text{Animodytes} \ \textit{tancer.pem.} \ \textit{The Equille} \end{array}$





1. Syngnathus veridi .. Resso. The green Sea rel / 2. Hippocampus brevirostris. lie. The short should Sea Horse / 3. Pogasus draw. L



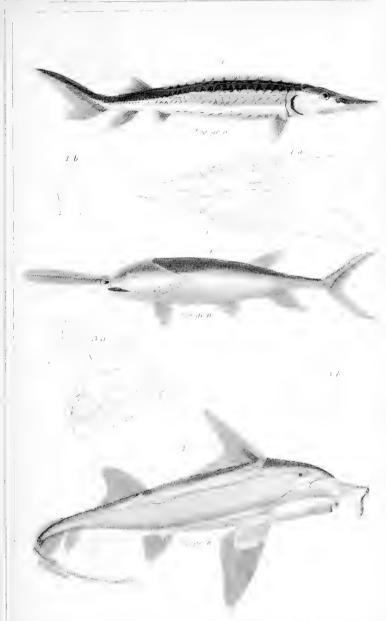


Utriodon husarius Reine 2. Balistes rectangulus Selm.

3. Ostracion triqueter. Ill

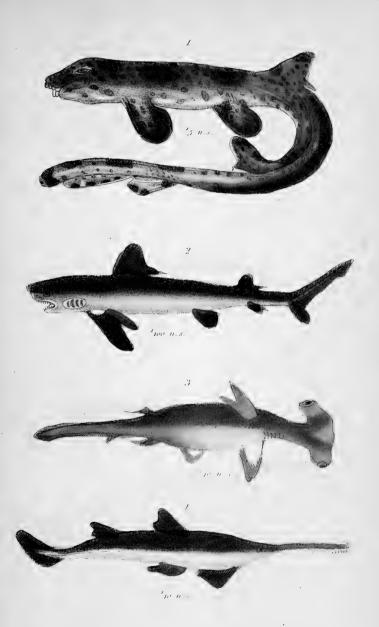
London; 6. Henderson, 2. Old Builes



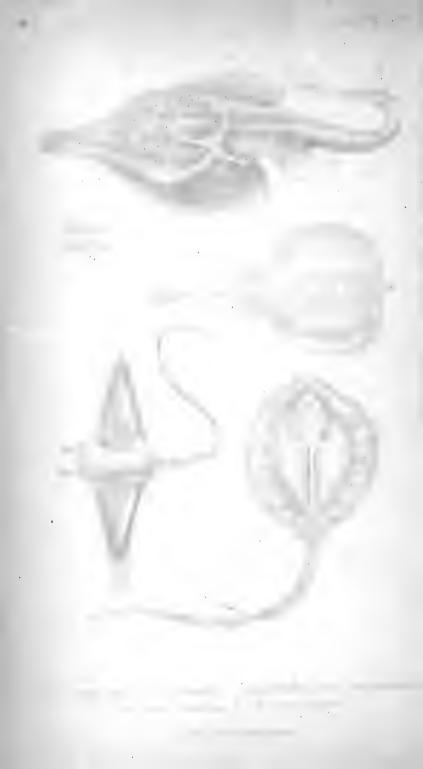


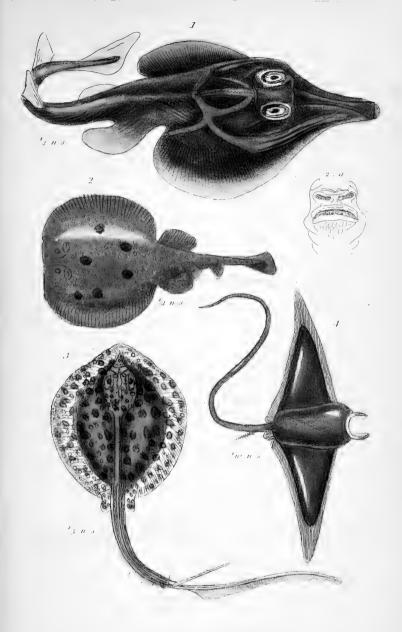
L Acipenser staric L. The Common Starneon, p. 379, 2. Spatularia spatula Mand, 3. Callorhyachus Antareticus L. Cur. t. 2. p. 382, Tha Antaretic Chimeera.





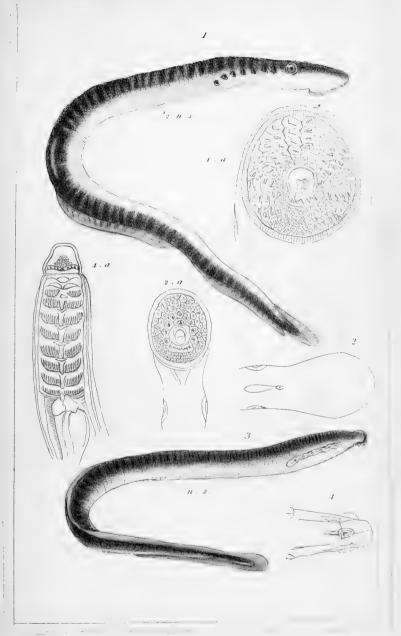
1. Scyllium malaisianum, Issen. 2. Squalus carcharias Lin 'The White Shark (3. Lygano malleus, Val. 4. Pristis antiquerum, Jath. 'The Temmen Saw Fish





1. Rhinobatus Tavis. / The smooth Rhinobatus / 2. Torpedo narke Riss. / The occilated Terpedo
3. Taygon Malyani..tess. 4. Cephaloptera Gierna. Lac

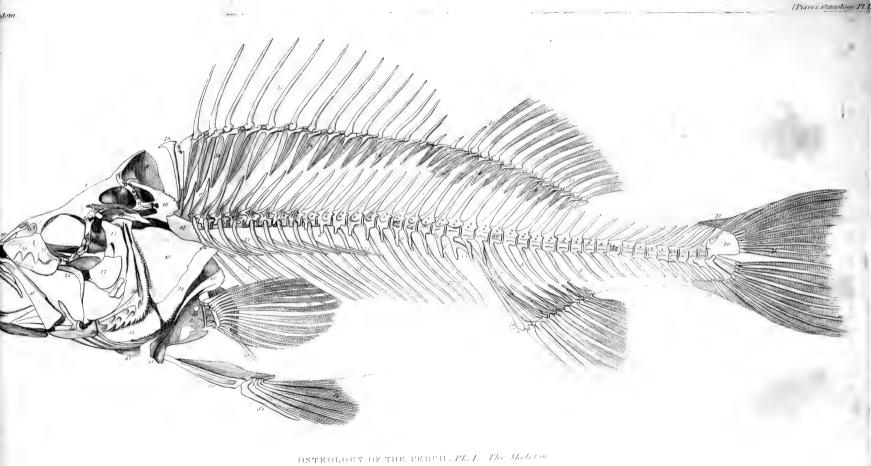




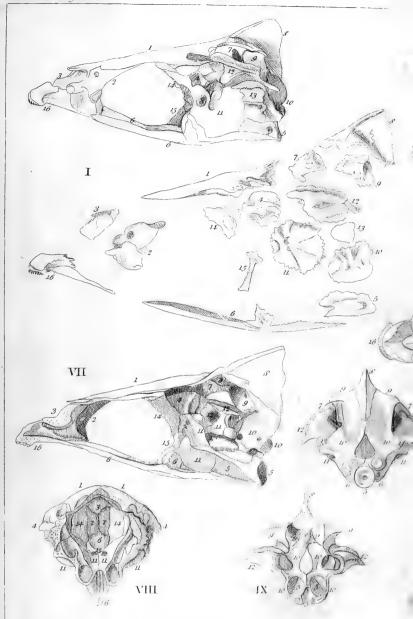
1. Petronyzon marinus. I./ The Sea Lamprey / 2. Anatomical details of the Petromyzon fluviatilis. I./ The River Lamprey / 3. Anamocastes branchialis. I./ The Genman Pride / 4. Anatomical details of the Anamocastes ruber. Inc./ The Red Pride /



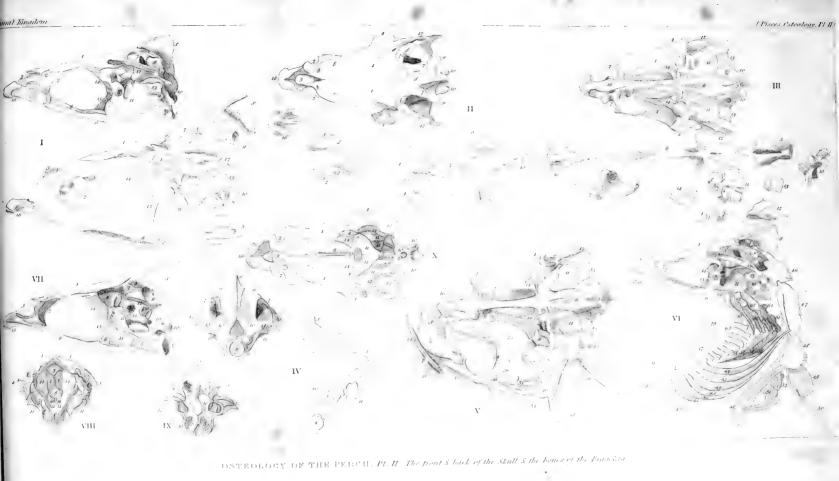












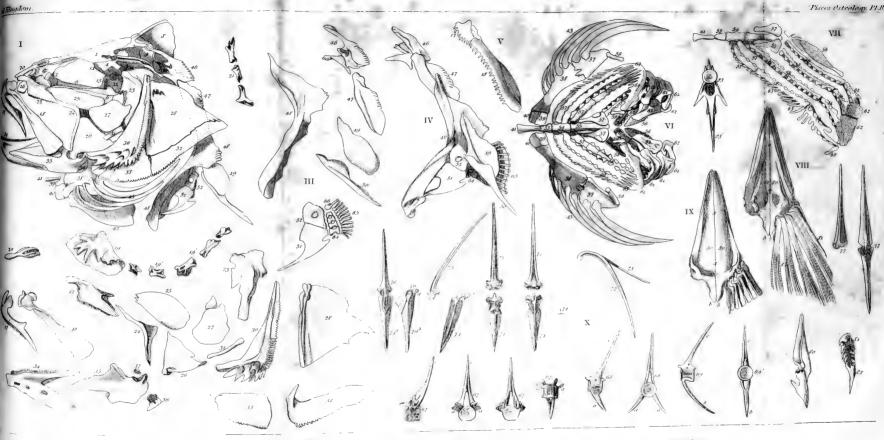
1. In a destrum Coll haber



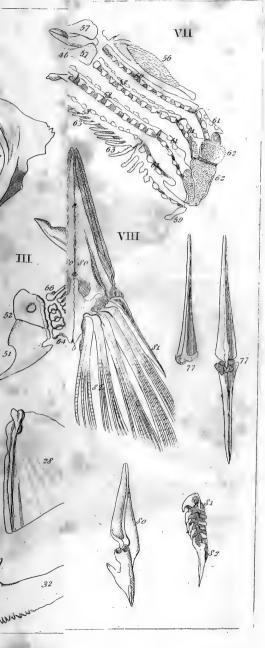


OSTEOLOGY OF THE





OSTEOLOGY OF THE PERCH. PL. III. The banes of the Face, the Branchiw, the Shoulder, covity of the Staniach, and the Vertebra.



. P.L. III. 1



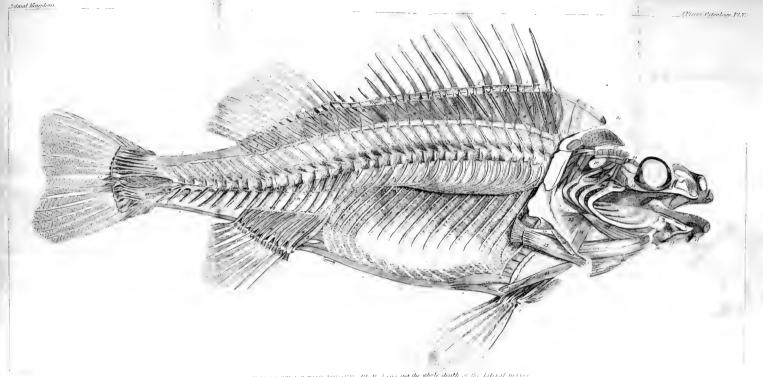
THE MYOLOGY OF TH





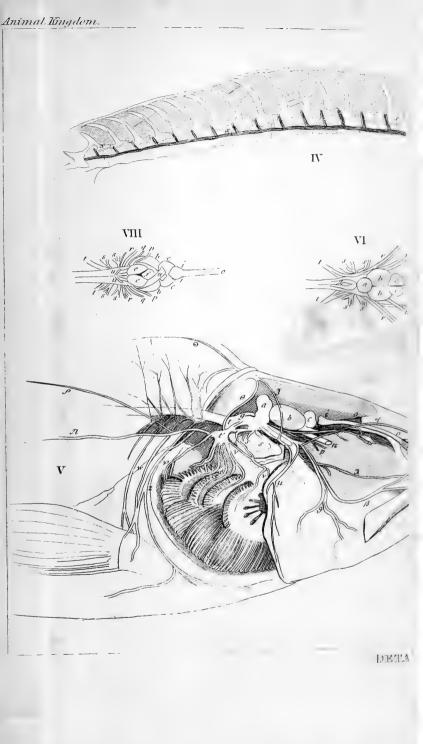




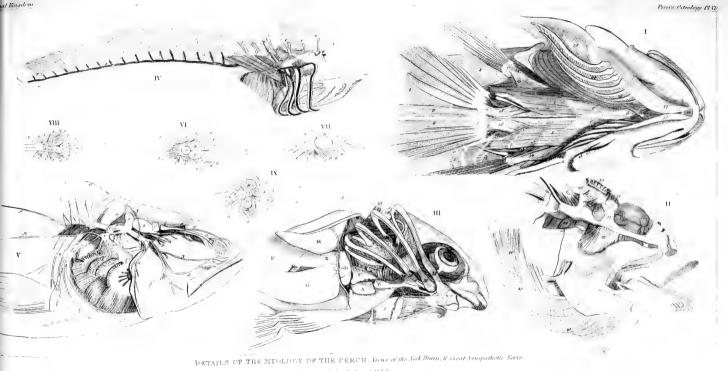


THE MYDLOCY OF THE PROCH. Pl. II Eige ing the whole depth of the lateral nerves









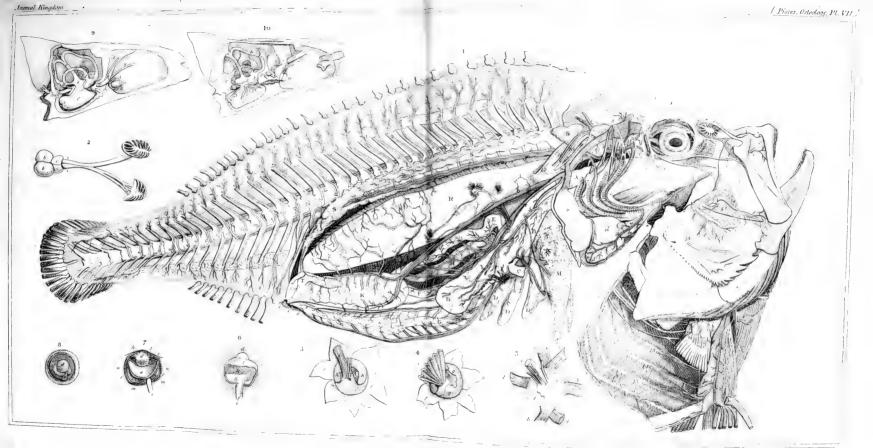
London & Henderson 2 Old Bailes



ILS







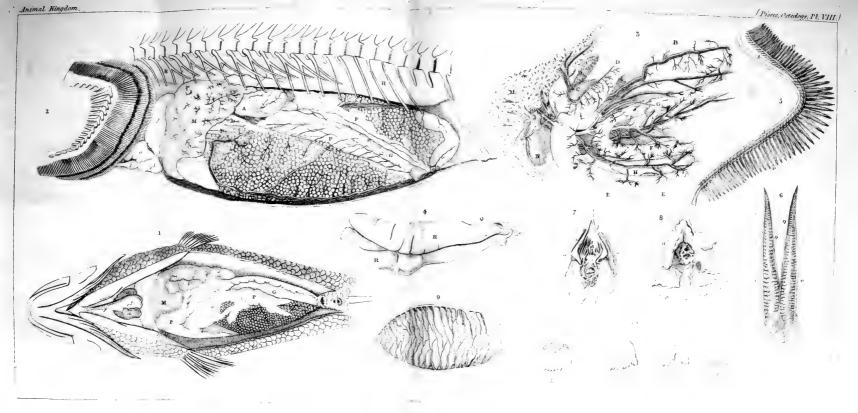
Details of the Splanchnelogy and Angiology of the Perch.

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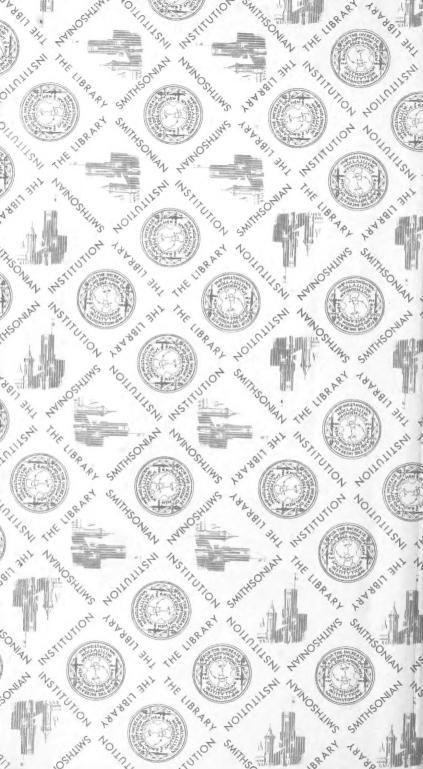
Details of the Splanchnelogy and Angiology of the Perch .

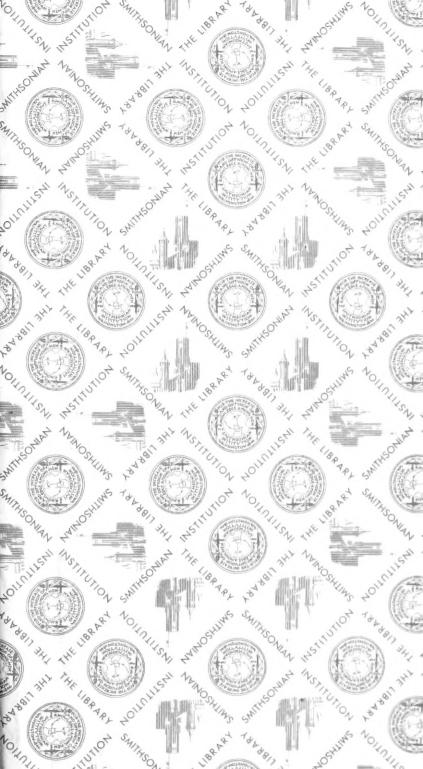












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